

TO BE HAD IN A SHORT
INTRODVCTION OF
GRAMMAR GENERALLIE
TO BE VSED. COMPILED AND
SET FORTH, FOR THE BRIN-
GYNG VP OF ALL THOSE THAT
INTEND TO ATTAIN THE
KNOWLEGE OF THE
LATIN TONGVE.

~~*

PSAL. CXIX.

Wherby shall a Childe clense and amende his waie?
By ruling himselfe accordinge to thy worde, o Lorde.

In time truth cometh to light ad preuaileth.



Redeme the time, for the daies are euill.

CVM PRIVILEGIO.

M. D. LVII.

THE PRINTER WISHEETH THE FEARE OF
God to all Ouersears and Instructors of youth.



IKE AS there is nothing more necessarie for the prosperous estate and preservation of a good comune wealth, then the godlie bringing vp & training of youth in good letters, the which, not having some taste of vertue and godlines gaussed as it were, within them by diligent teaching in their tender age, but left vnto their owne swinge, in that rudenes and naturall corruption, wherein all flesh is borne, runne for the most part headlonges into all vnhappines, and growe by procelle of time to such a ripenes in vice that they are thorbie, not onlie the selues in verie great daunger, but also by their example greivouslie infect others, to th'intollerable damage, and (without Goddes great mercie) vtter ruine of the commun wealthe: so are we mooste bounden to th'vnpeakable goodnes of God, who hath so plentifullic indued this our presēt age, with his sweet graces and gifts of knowlege for th'auoiding of the said harms, not onlie to such as presentlie be instructors of children, but also to them, who with great diligence and most commendable zeale toward their naturall countrie, haue gathered in good ordre this Introduction of Grammar conteining in suche perfection precepts and rules sufficient for the spedie attaining of the Latin tongue, that among an infinit numbred of Grammars set forth, the like cannot be found. And yet forasmuch as some places of these Rudiments both English and Latin seemed somewhat too obscure and hard for the small capacitie of tender witts: aswell for your ease, who se pains in teaching (having God before your eyes) must needs be great and troublesem, as also to helpe the memorie of your yong scholars, I haue caused the whole booke to be with faithfull diligence and iudgement perused of them, vpon whom God hath bestowed his good gifts of knowlege and long experience in teaching. Who as they haue taken nothing awaie, but wholly left the same to your learned discretion, so they doubt not but that the fewe notes, the which they haue added in the margin or otherwise, aswel for the more facilitie and expeditio in teaching, as also for the more clear and sensible apperceiuing of the childe taught, shal not onlie content you and geue you occasion further to deuise apt means, that in suche a multitude of rules, the memorie of yong witts be not ouerwhelmed, but also much incourage you gladlie and frutfullie to procede in your calling, seing almightie God by so manie waies, doth approoue promote and blesse the same. As touching the leure, howe apt it is for this purpose, and what diligent circumspection hath bene vsed in the printing herof, I haue rather ye shulde your selues trie by coparing it with others then knowe it by my reporte. Thankfullie therfore accepte and vse this my good will, diligentlie walking in your vocatiō: and then he by whom all things are gouerned, preserved and increased, will not onlie mooue mens harts speedelie to further your labours withie things of greater importance, but also with plentifull increase blesse the same, to th'aduancement of his glorie, the flourishing wealth of the royaltie, and your mooste singular comfort and worthe commendation. The which, God from who onlie all good things procede, graunt and woulde bring to passe.

AN ADVERTISEMENT
to the Reader.

TO TH' INTENT that nether the learned, for want of vse shulde maruell, nor th'vnlearned through ignorance doubt, why we vse this bowing marke ['] called of the Grekes, APOSTROPHOS, and signifying the taking awaie of a vowel from th'end of a worde: vnderstande, that we were moued therio, aswell by naturall reason, and exaple of sundrie comune languages, (beside the Greke and Latin) as also to reteine, if it maie be, the necessarie distinction of wordes, cofounded by such as be taken for the purest writers of our tonge at this present. Take in worthe therfore, gentle Reader, and vse to thy profite this our labour, wherbie thou maist not onlie learne, howe to write trulie, and without confounding of diuers wordes, (the which is one of the principall partes of Grammar) but also by accustoming thy selfe therunto in writing or otherwise, much ease thy peines in other tonges, wherwith herafter God maie indue thee.



TO THE READER.



I O EXHORT every man to the learning of Grammar, that intendeth to attein to th'vnderstanding of the tongue (wherin is contained a great treasure of wisdom and knowledge) it shulde seme but vaine, and losse labor: for somuche as it is kowen, that nothinge canne surelie be ended, whose beginninge is ether feble or faultie: and no building to be perfecte, whē as the foundatiō and ground worke is readie to fall, and vnable to vp- hold the burthen of the frame.

Wherfore, it were better for the thing it selfe, and more profitable to the learner, t'vnderstande howe he maie best come to that, whiche he oughte moste necessarilie to haue: and to learne the gainest waie of obtcining that, which must be his best and certaineſt guide and grounde, bothe of readinge and speaking, then to fall in doubt of the goodnesse and necessitie therof: whiche I doubt whether he shall more lamēt that he lacketh, or este- me, that he hath it: and whether he shall oftener stumble in trifles and be deceiued in light matters when he hath it not, or iudge truely and faithfully of diuers weighty thinges, when he hath it.

The whiche hath semed to manie, verie harde to compasse a- fore time: bicause that they, who professed this Arte of teaching Grammar, did teach diuers Grammars, and not one. and if by chaunce they taught one Grammar, yet they did it diuersly, and so coulde not do it all best, for so muche as ther is but one bestnes not only in euery thing, but also in the māner of euery thinge.

As for the diuersitie of Grammars, it is well and profitably taken awaie by the Kinges Maiesties wisdom, who forſeing th' inconuenience, and fauourable prouidinge the remedy, caused one kinde of Grammar, by sundry learned men to be diligently drawē, and so to be set out, only euery where to be taught for th' vse of learners, and for the hurt in chaunge of schoolmaisters.

The varietie of teaching is diuers yet, and alwaies wil be: for that euerie schoolmaister liketh that he knoweth, and seeth not th' vse of that he knoweth not, and therefore iudgeth that the moste sufficient way whiche he seeth to be the readiest mean and per-

TO THE READER.

fectest kind to bring a learner to haue a thrugh knowlege therein.

Wherefore it is not amisse, if one seinge by triall an easier & readier way then the commun sort of teachers doo, wolde say what he hath prooued, and for the comoditie allowed, that other not knowing the same, might by experience prooue the like, and then by prooffe reasonable, iudge the like, not hereby excluding the better waie when it is found, but in the meane season forbidding the worse.

The chiefeft point of a diligent maister.

Posting haste is the destruction of good wittes.

The firste and chiefeft pointe is, that the diligent maister make not the schollar haste to muche, but that he in continuance and diligence of teaching, make him reherse so, that while he hath perfectlie that that is behinde, he suffer him not to go forward in adding more vnto it. For this posting haste, ouerthroweth and hurterh a great sorte of wittes, and casteth them in to a mase, whe thei knowe not, howe they shall ether go forward or backward, but sticke fast as one plüged, that can not tell what to do, or which waie to turne him: and then the maister thinketh the schollar to be a dullard, and the schollar thinketh the thing to be vneasie & to hard for his witte, and th' one hath an euil opinion of th' other, when oftentimes it is in nether, but in the kinde of teaching.

The best waie to profit a schollar.

The maisters ease.

what ordre is to be observed in declininge Nounes & Verbes. Many examples profite muche.

Wherefore the best and chiefeft poíte thrughly to be kept, is, that the schollar haue in minde so perfectly that he hath learned, and vnderstand it so, that not only it be not a stoppe for him, but also a light and an helpe to the residue that foloweth.

This shal be the maisters ease, ad the childes encouraging, whe th' one shal se his labour take good effect, and therby in teaching the lesse tormented, and th' other shall thinke the thinge easier, and so with more gladnes readie to go about the same.

In going forward, lette them haue of euerie declination of Nounes and coniugation of Verbes so manie feuerall examples, as they passe them, that it maie seme to the Schoolmaister no word in the Latin tong to be so hard for that part, that the Schollar shall not be able praisably to enter into the forming therof. And surely the multitude of exáples, if th' easiest and most comune be také firste, and so come to the straunger and the harder, must nedes bring this profite withall, that the Schollar shall best vnderstand, & soonest cöceiue the reason of the rules, and best be acquainted with the fashion of the tong. Wherin it is profitable, not only that he cá ordrely decline his Noun and his Verbe, but euery way, forward, backward: by cases, by persons: that nether

Case of Noun, ne person of Verbe can be required, that he cāne not without stoppe or study tell. And vnto this time I count not the schollar perfect, nor ready to go any further, than that the whiche he hath already learned.

This whan he can perfectly do, and hath learned euerie part, not by rote, but by reason, and is cunninger in th' vnderstanding of the thinge, than in reherfing of the wordes (whiche is not past a quarter of a yeares diligence, or verie little more, to a painfull and diligent man, if the Schollar haue a meane witt) then lett him passe to the Cōcordes, to knoweth' agreement of partes amōg the selues, with like way & diligēce, as is afore described. Wherin plain and sundry examples and continuall reherfall of thinges learned, and especially the daily declining of a Verbe, and turninge it into all fashions shall make the great and heauy labour so easy and so pleasant for the framing of sentēces, that it will be rather a delite vnto them, that they be able to do well, then pain in searching of an vnused and vnacquainted thing.

And when these Cōcordes be well knowē vnto them, (an easy & a pleasant pain, if the fore groundes be well & thrughly beatē in,) let them not cōtinue in learning of their rules ordrely all as they lie in their Syntax, but rather learne some prety boke, wherein is contained not only th' eloquence of the tongue, but also a good plaine lesſō of honesty and godlines: and therof take some litle sentence as it lieth, & learne to make that same first out of English into Latin, not seing the boke or contruing it therevpon. And if therefall any necessary rule of the Syntax to be knowē, the to learne it, as th' occasion of the sentence giueth cause that daie. Which sentence ones made well, and as nigh as can be with the wordes of the boke, then to take the boke and construe it, and so shall he be lesse troubled with the parsing of it, and easiliest carry his lesson in minde.

And althogh it was saide before that the schollar shulde learn but a litle at ones, it is not ment, that when the maister had hard them a while, he shuld let them alone, (for that were more negligēce for both the partes), but I wold all their time they be at schole, they shuld neuer be idle, but alwaies occupied in a continuall reherfing, loking back again to those thiges they had learned, and be more bound to kepe well their olde, then to take forth any newe.

Thus if the maister occupie them, he shall se a litle lesson take a greate deale of time, and diligētlic inquiring and examining

T O T H E R E A D E R.

of the partes and the rules, not to be done so quickly and speedily as it might be thought to be within a while, by this vse, the scholar shalbe brought to a good kind of readinesse of making, to the which if there be adioyned some vse of speaking (which must necessarily be had) he shall be brought past the wearisome bitternesse of his learning.

A great helpe to further this readines of making and speaking shalbe, if the Maister giue him an English booke, and cause him ordinarily to turne euery day som part into Latin. This exercise can not be done without his rules: and therefore doth establish them and ground them surely in his mind for readinesse, and maketh him more able to speake sodeinly, when so euer any present occasion is offered for the same. And it doth helpe his learning more a great deale, to turne out of English into Latin, the contrariwise. Further we see, many can vnderstand Latin, that can not speake, and when they reade the Latin word in the booke, can tell you th' English therof at any time: but when they haue laide away their bokes, they can not contrariwise tell you for th' English the Latin again, when so euer ye will aske them. And therefore this exercise helpeth this sore well, and maketh these wordes, which he vnderstandeth to be ready by vse vnto him, and so perfecteth him in the tongue handsomely.

These preceptes well kept, will bring a mā clean past th' vse of this Grāmar booke, & make him as ready as his booke, and so meet to further thinges, wherof it were out of season to giue preceptes here. And therefore this may be for this purpose inough, which to good Schoolmaisters ad skilfull, is not so needfull: To other meāner & lesse practised, it may be not only worth the labour of reading, but also of th' vsing.

A P R A I E R.

O MIGHTIE LORDE and mercifull Father, maker of heauen and earth, which of thy free liberalitie geuest wisdom abundantlie, to all that with faith and full assurance aske it of thee: beaurifie, by the light of thy heauenlie grace, the towardnes of my witt, the whiche with all other powers of nature, thou hast powred in to me: that I maie not onlie vnderstande those thinges, whiche maie effectually bring me to the true knowledge of thee, and the Lorde IESVS our Sauour, but also with my whole heart, and will, constantlie folowe the same, ad receiue dailie increase, through thy bountifull goodnes towarde me aswell in good life, as doctrine, so that thou, which workest all thinges in all creatures, maist make thy gracious benefites shine in me, to th' endlesse glorie ad honor of thine immortall maiestie. **S O B E I T.**

AN INTRODVCTION OF THE EIGHT PARTES of speache.

IN SPEACHE be these eight partes folowinge.

{ Nounne, Pronounne, Verbe, Participle,	} declined.	{ Aduerbe, Cōiunction, Preposition, Interiection,	} vndeclined.
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OF A NOVNE.



NOVNE is the name of a thing that may be seen, felt, heard or vnderstand. As the name of my hand in Latin, is *Manus*: The name of an house, is *Domus*: The name of goodnesse, is *Bonitas*.

What a
Nounne is.

Of Nounnes some be Substantiuies, and some be Adiectiuies.

2 Kinds
of Nounnes.

A Nounne Substantiue is that standeth by him selfe, ad requireth not an other worde to be ioyned with him: as *Homo*, a Man: and it is declined with one article: as *Hic Magister*, a Maister: or els with two at the moste: as *Hic & hac parens*, a Father or Mother.

A Nounne Adiectiue is that can not stand by him selfe, but requireth to be ioyned with an other worde: as *Bonus*, good: *Pulcher*, faire. And it is declined ether with thre terminations: as *Bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*: or els with thre articles: as *Hic hac & hoc Felix*, Happy. *Hic & hac leuis*, & *hoc leue*, Light.

A Nounne substantiue, ether is propre to the thinge that it be tokeneth: as *Eduardus*, is my propre name, or els is cōmune to mo: as *Homo*, is a commune name to all men.

2 Kinds
of Substan-
tiues.

NUMBRES OF NOVNES.

In Nounnes be two numbres: the singular, and the plural. The Singular nūbre speaketh of one: as *Lapis*, a Stone. The plurall nūbre speaketh of mo then one: as *Lapides*, Stones.

CASES OF NOVNES.

Nounnes be declined with six cases, Singularlie & Plurallie: Cases 6.
a.iii.

THE EIGHT PARTES

The Nominatiue, the Genitiue, the Datiue, th' Accusatiue, the Vocatiue, and th' Ablatiue.

The Nominatiue case commeth before the verbe, and answereth to this quæstio, Who or What: as *Magister docet*, The Maister teacheth.

The Genitiue case is knowē by this token *Of*, and answereth to this quæstio, Whose, or Wherof: as *Doctrina Magistri*, The learning of the maister.

The Datiue case is known by this token *To*, and answereth to this quæstion, To whō, or To what: as *Do librum magistro*, I giue a booke to the maister.

Th' Accusatiue case foloweth the verbe, and answereth to this quæstion Whom, or what: as *Amo magistrum*, I loue the maister.

The Vocatiue case is known by calling or speaking to. as *O magister*, O maister.

Th' ablatiue case is communly ioined with præpositions seruing to th' ablatiue case: as *De magistro*, Of the maister. *Coram magistro*, Before the maister.

Also *In*, *With*, *Through*, *For*, *From*, *By* and *Than*, after the Comparatiue degre, be signes of th' ablatiue case.

ARTICLES.

Articles 3.

Articles are borrowed of the Pronoune, and be thus declined.

The latines
(proprie)
haue no arti-
cles, as the
Greekes ha-
ue.

Sin.	{	Nominatiuo hic, hæc, hoc.	Plu.	{	Nominatiuo hi, hæ, hæc
		Genitiuo huius.			Genit. hōrū, hārū, hōrū
		Datiuo huic.			Datiuo his.
		Accusat. hunc hanc, hoc.			Accusatiuo hōs, hās, hæc.
		Vocatiuo caret.			Vocatiuo caret
		Ablatiuo hoc, hæc, hoc.			Ablatiuo his.

GENDRES OF NOVNES.

Gendres 7.

Gendres of Nounes be seuen: the Masculine, the Fœminine, the Neutre, the Commun of two: the Cōmun of thre. the Doubtfull: and th' Epicœne.

The Masculine gendre is declined with this article *Hic*: as *Hic Vir*, a Man.

The Fœminine gendre is declined with this article *Hæc*: as *Hæc mulier*, a woman.

The Neutre gendre is declined with this article *Hoc*: as *Hoc saxum*, a Stone.

The Commun of two is declined with *Hic*, and *Hæc*: as *Hic & Hæc parens*, a Father or Mother.

The

The commun of thre is declined with *Hic*, *Hec* and *Hoc*: as *Hic hec & hoc, felix, Hapic.*

The Doubtfull gendre is declined with *Hic* or *Hec*: as *Hic vel Hec Dies*, a Day.

Th' Epicæne gendre is declined with one article, and vnder that one article both kindes be signified: as *Hic passer*, a Sparrowe *Hec aquila*, an Egle, both he and she.

THE DECLINATIONS OF NOYNES.

The first is when the genitiue and the datiu case singular end in æ diphthōg: th' accusatiue in am: the vocatiue like the nominatiue: th' ablatiue in a. The nominatiue plurall in æ diphthong: the genitiue in arum: the datiu in is: th' accusatiue in as: the vocatiue like the nominatiue: th' ablatiue in is: As in example.

Sin-
gula-
riter.
{
Nominatiuo hęc musā
Genitiuo huius musæ.
Datiuo huic musæ.
Accusatiuo hęc musā m.
Vocatiuo o musā.
Ablatiuo ab hac musā.

Plu-
rali-
ter.

{
Nominatiuo hęc musæ.
Genitiuo harum musarum.
Datiuo his musis.
Accusatiuo has musās.
Vocatiuo o musæ.
Ablatiuo ab his musis.

Declinat-
ions of noy-
nes 5.

The nom.
Mas. as. es.
Fem. a. e.
wherof. a.
only is pro-
pre to latin
wordes.

Note that *Filia* and *Nata*, make the Dative and th' Ablative plurall in is, or in abus. Also *Dea*, *Domina*, *famula*, *asina*, *ambe*, *due*, *mula*, *equa*, *liberta*, make the Dative and th' ablatiue in abus onely.

The second, is when the genitiue case singular endeth in i: the dative in o: th' accusatiue in um: the vocatiue for the most parte like the nominatiue: Th' ablatiue in o. The nominatiue plural in i: the genitiue in orum: The dative in is: th' accusatiue in os: the vocatiue like the nominatiue: th' ablatiue in is: As in exaple.

Sin-
{
Nominatiuo hic magistēr.
Genitiuo huius magistri.
Datiuo huic magistro.
Accusatiuo hunc magistrū
Vocatiuo o magistēr.
Ablatiuo ab hoc magistro

Plu.

{
Nominatiuo hi magistri.
Geniti. horū magistrōrum
Datiuo his magistris.
Accusatiuo hos magistrōs.
Vocatiuo o magistri.
Ablatiuo ab his magistris.

The nom.
Mas. er. ir.
ur. us. eus.
Fem. us.
Neut. um.
us.

Here is to be noted, that when the nominatiue endeth in us, the vocatiue shall end in e: as *Nominatiuo hic Dominus*, *vocatiuo o Domine*. Excepte *Deus*, that maketh o *Deus*.

When the nominatiue endeth in iūs, if it be a propre name of a man, the vocatiue shall end in i: as *Nominatiuo hic Georgius*, *vocatiuo o Georgi*. Here vnto is added *Filius*, that maketh o *Fili*.

Also these nounes folowing, make their vocatiue in e, or in us: as *Agnus*, *lucus*, *vulgus*, *populus*, *chorus*, *fluvius*.

Note also that all nounes of the neutre gendre, of what de-

clinatio so euer they be, haue the nominatiue; th' accusatiue, and the vocatiue like in both numbres: and in the plurall nūbre they end all in a: As in example.

Sin.	{	Nominatiuo hoc regnū	Plu.	{	Nominatiuo hæc regnā
		Genitiuo huius regni			Genitiuo horum regnōrum
		Datiuo huic regno			Datiuo his regnis
		Accusatiuo hoc regnū			Accusatiuo hæc regnā
		Vocatiuo ô regnū			Vocatiuo ô regnā
		Ablatiuo ab hoc regnō			Ablatiuo ab his regnis.

Except *Ambo* and *Duo*, whiche make the neuter gendre in o, and be thus declined.

Pluraliter	{	Nominatiuo ambō, ambæ, ambō	Like wise duo.
		Genitiuo ambōrū, ambārū, ambōrū	
		Datiuo ambōbūs, ambābūs, ambōbūs	
		Accusatiuo ambōs, ambās, ambō	
		Vocatiuo ambō, ambæ, ambō	
		Ablatiuo ambōbūs, ambābūs, ambōbūs.	

*The nomi-
nat. in a. e.
o. c. d. l. r. n.
s. t. x. who-
se gendre
learne in
the Latin
Grammar.*

The thirde is, when the genitiue case singular endeth in is: the datiu in i: th' accusatiue most commōly in em, and sometime in im, and sometime in both: the vocatiue like the nominatiue: th' ablatiu in e, somtime in i, and somtime both in e, and i. The nominatiue case plurall in es: the genitiue somtime in um, and somtime in iūm: the datiu in bus: th' accusatiue in es: the vocatiue like the nominatiue: th' ablatiu in bus: As in example.

Sin.	{	Nominatiuo hic lapis,	Plu.	{	Nominatiuo hi lapidēs,
		Genitiuo huius lapidis,			Genitiuo horum lapidū,
		Datiuo huic lapidi,			Datiuo his lapidibūs,
		Accusat. hunc lapidē,			Accusatiuo hos lapidēs,
		Vocatiuo ô lapis,			Vocatiuo ô lapidēs,
		Ablatiuo ab hoc lapidē,			Ablatiuo ab his lapidibūs,

Sin.	{	Nomina. hic & hæc parēs,	Plu.	{	Nominat. hi & hæc parentēs,
		Genitiuo huius parentis,			Ge. horū & harū parentū,
		Datiuo huic parenti,			Datiuo his parentibūs,
		Acc. hunc & hanc parētem,			Accusa. hos & has parentēs,
		Vocatiuo ô parēs,			Vocatiuo ô parentēs,
		Abl. ab hoc & hac parentē,			Ablatiuo ab his parentibūs.

The nom.

Masc. us,

Fem. us,

Neut. u.

The fourth is, when the genitiue case singular endeth in us: the datiu in ūi: th' accusatiue in um: the vocatiue like the nominatiue: th' ablatiu in u. The nominatiue plurall in us: the genitiue in ūum, the datiu in ibus: th' accusatiue in us: the vocatiue like the nominatiue: th' ablatiu in ibus: as in example.

Nomi-

Sin.	{	Nominatiuo hæc manūs,	{	Plu.	{	Nominatiuo hæc manūs
		Genitiuo huius manūs,				Genitiuo harum manuum,
		Datiuo huic manui,				Datiuo his manibus,
		Accusat. hanc manum,				Accusatiuo has manūs,
		Vocatiuo ô manūs.				Vocatiuo ô manūs,
		Ablatiuo ab hac manu.				Ablatiuo ab his manibus.

Except this
word I E-
S V S, the
which haue
in the geni-
tine and the
dat. I E S V.

The fifth is, when the genitiue and the datiuē case singular do
end in ei: th' accusatiue in em: the vocatiue like the nominatiue:
th' ablatiue in e. The nominatiue plurall in es: the genitiue in e-
rum: the datiuē in ebus: th' accusatiue in es: the vocatiue like the
nominatiue: th' ablatiue in ebus: as in example.

The nom.
Masc. er.
Fem. es.

Sin.	{	Nominatiuo hic meridiēs.	{	Plu.	{	Nominatiuo hi meridiēs.
		Genitiuo huius meridiēi.				Genit. horum meridiērum.
		Datiuo huic meridiēi.				Datiuo his meridiēbus.
		Accusati. hunc meridiēm.				Accusatiuo hos meridiēs.
		Vocatiuo ô meridiēs.				Vocatiuo ô meridiēs.
		Ablatiuo ab hoc meridiē.				Ablatiuo ab his meridiēbus.

AN ADMONITION

to the Reader.

FOR THE MORE PLAINE VN-
derstanding, and better keping in memorie the
summe of these declinations of Nounes substā-
tiues, this table following is herunto added, by the dili-
gent marking wherof, youthe maie not onlie finde pre-
sent ease and helpe vnto their tendre wittes, but also re-
ceiue muche lighte to th' opening of harder places
herafter: the whiche elles mighte trouble and
discourage them, gladlie to go forward
in these profitable & necessarie rudi-
mentes, wherbie is laide the groun-
de worke and foundation of all

* * other learninge. * *

❧ * ❧ * ❧ * ❧

THE TERMINATION OF EVERIE CASE OF THE SINGVLARLIE.

V. declinations.

1 { Masc. { as. es. whereof a. only
 { Fem. { a. e. is propre to La
 { cin wordes.

2 { Masc. { er. ir ur us eus.
 { Fem. { us. Of us the voc.
 { Neut. { um us. sometime in e.al
 so in i. of eus,
 in eu.

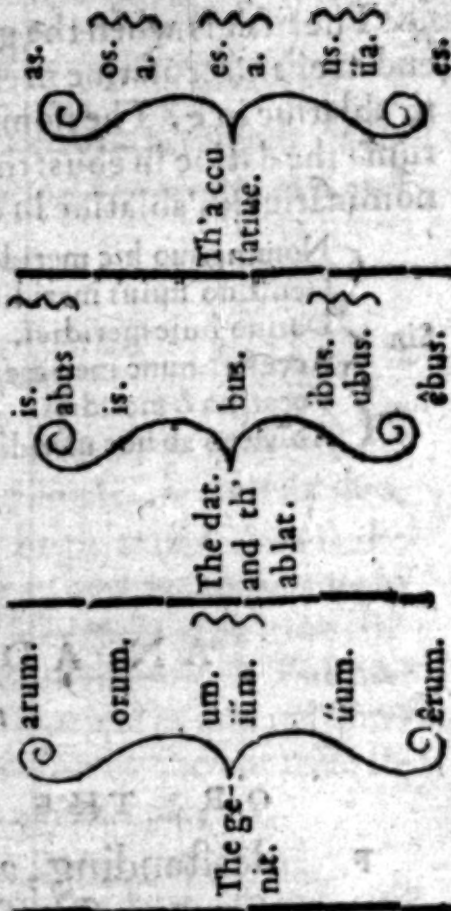
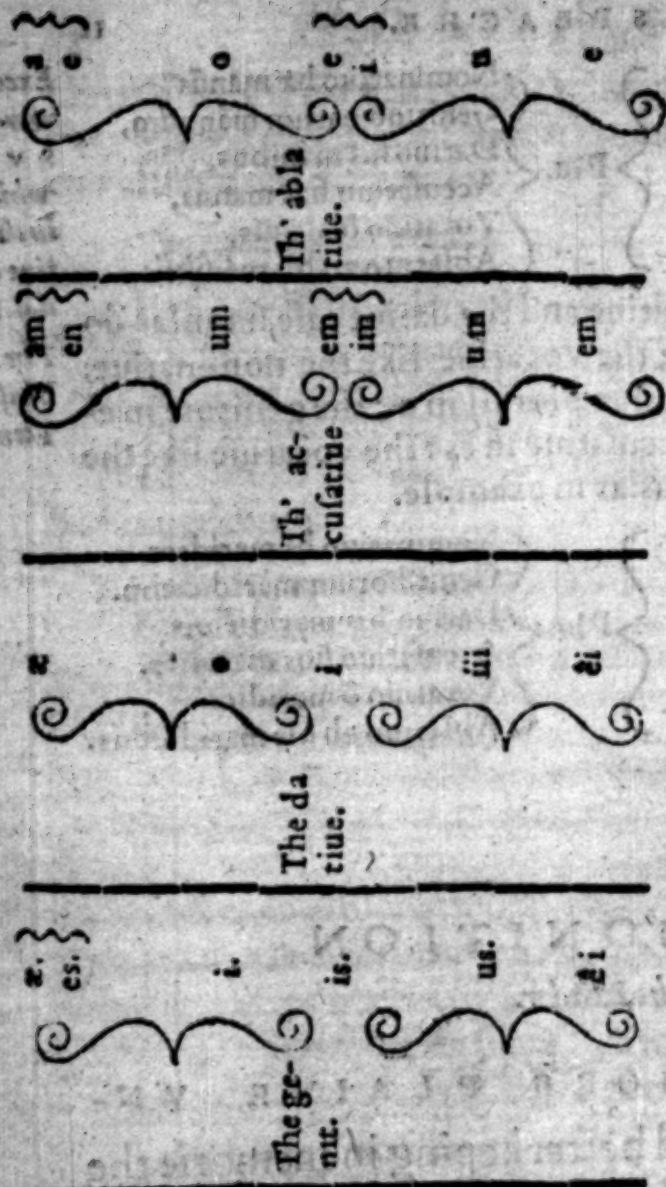
3 { a. e. o. c. d. l. whose gendre
 { f. n. s. t. x. teade herafter
 in the Latin.

4 { Masc. { us.
 { Fem. { us.
 { Neut. { u. *vsdeclined.*

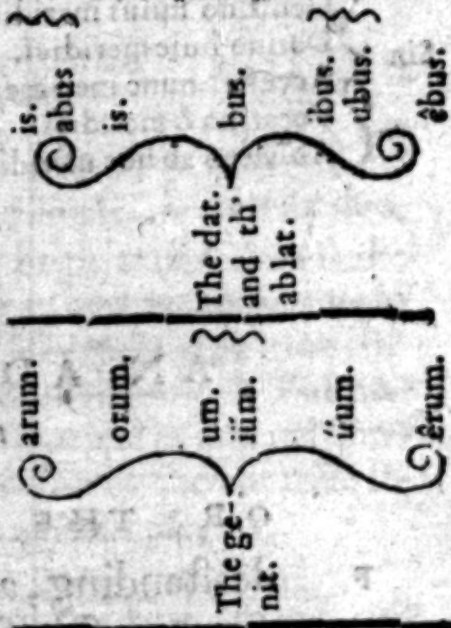
5 { Masc. { es.
 { Fem. { es.

The no-
minat.
and the
vocat.

The no
minat.
and the
vocat.



PLYRALLIE.



THE DECLINING OF ADIECTIVES.

Sin. { Nomi. bonūs, bonā, bonū.
Genitiuo boni, bonæ, boni.
Datiuo bonō, bonæ, bonō.
Acc. bonū, bonā, bonū.
Vocatiuo bonē, bonā, bonū.
Ablatiuo bonō, bonā, bonō.

Plu. { Nomina. bonī, bonæ, bonā.
Genit. bonōrū, bonārū, bonōrū.
Datiuo bonīs.
Accu. bonōs, bonās, bonā.
Vocatiuo bonī, bonæ, bonā.
Ablatiuo bonīs.

Decline a
nouns adie
ctives of 3.
terminati-
ons thus.

There are beside these, certaine nouns adiectives, of an other manner of declining, whiche make the genitiue case singular in ius, and the datiu in i. whiche be these that folowe, with their compoundes.

Sin. { Nomin. vnūs, vnā, vnū.
Genitiuo vnūs.
Datiuo vni
Acc. vnū, vnā, vnū.
Vocati. vnē, vnā, vnū.
Ablatiuo vno, vnā, vno

Plu. { Nominatiuo, vnī, vnæ, vnā.
Geniti. vnōrū, vnārū, vnōrū.
Datiuo vnīs.
Accu. vnōs, vnās, vnā.
Vocatiuo vnī, vnæ, vnā.
Ablatiuo vnīs.

All adie-
ctives of 3.
terminati-
ons save the
se 9. are
declined li-
ke nouns
of the second
declinatio,
in the mas-
culine and
neuter gen-
der, and in
the form inī
we like nouns
of the
first decli-
nation.

Note that vnus, a, vn, hath not the plural numbere, but when it is ioyned with a worde that lacketh the singular numbere: as Vna litera. Vna mania.

In like manner be declined, totus, solus, and also nullus, vllus, alius, alter, vter and neuter, sauing that these six laste reherfed, lacke the vocatiue case.

Sin. { Nominatiuo hic, hæc &
hoc fœlix.
Genitiuo huius fœlicis.
Datiuo huic fœlici.
Accusatiuo hunc, hanc
fœlicem & hoc fœlix.
Vocatiuo ô fœlix.
Abl. ab hoc, hæc, hoc fœ-
licē vel fœlici

Plu. { Nominatiuo hi hæ fœlicēs,
& hæc fœlicia.
Genitiuo horum, harum &
horum fœlicium.
Datiuo his fœlicibus.
Accusatiuo hos has fœlicēs,
& hæc fœlicia.
Vocat. ô fœlices, & ô fœlicia.
Ablatiuo ab his fœlicibus.

Decline a
nouns of 3.
articles
thus.

All adie-
ctives of 3.
articles a-
re declined
like Noun-
es of the
third decli-
nation.

Sin. { Nominat. hic hæc tristis,
& hoc triste.
Genitiuo huius tristici.
Datiuo huic tristi.
Accusatiuo hunc hanc tri-
stem, & hoc triste.
Vocat. ô tristis, & ô triste.
Ablatiuo ab hoc, hæc &
hoc tristi.

Plu. { Nominat. hi hæ tristes, &
hæc tristia.
Geniti. horum, harum &
horum tristium.
Datiuo his tristibus.
Accusa. hos has tristes, &
hæc tristia.
Vo. ô tristes, & ô tristia.
Ablatiuo ab his tristibus.

COMPARISONS OF NOUNES.

Adiectives, whose signification may increase or be diminished may forme Comparison. Comparison of Nounes.

There be thre degrees of Comparison: the Positiue, the Cōparatiue, and the Superlatiue.

The Positiue betokeneth the thing absolutely without excess: as *Durus*, Hard.

The Comparatiue somewhat exceedeth his positiue in signification: as *Durior*, Harder. And it is formed of the first case of his positiue that endeth in *i*, by putting therto, *or* and *us*: as of *Duri*, *hic & hac durior*, & *hoc durius*: of *Tristi*, *hic & hac tristior*, & *hoc tristius*: of *Dulci*, *hic & hac dulcior*, & *hoc dulcius*.

The Superlatiue exceedeth his positiue in the highest degree: as *Durissimus*, Hardest. And it is formed of the first case of his positiue that endeth in *i*, by putting therto, *s* and *simus*: as of *Duri*, *durissimus*: of *Tristi*, *tristissimus*: of *Dulci*, *dulcissimus*.

From these generall rules be excepted these that folowe:

{ *Bonus*, *Melior*, *Optimus*. } { *Magnus*, *Maior*, *Maximus*.
 { *Malus*, *Peior*, *Pessimus*. } { *Paruus*, *Minor*, *Minimus*.
Multus plurimus, *Multa plurima*, *Multum plus plurimum*.

Except *durissimus* of *dexter*, and *maturissimus* of *matur*, & *Adiectiues* in *lis*, out of rule.

And if the positiue end in *r*, the superlatiue is formed of the nominatiue case, by putting to *rimus*: as *Pulcher*, *pulcherrimus*.

Also these nounes ending in *lis*, make the superlatiue by changing is into *limus*: as *Humilis*, *humillimus*: *Similis*, *simillimus*. *Facilis*, *facillimus*. *Gracilis*, *gracillimus*. *Agilis*, *agillimus*. *Docilis*, *docillimus*.

All other nounes ending in *lis*, do folowe the generall rule aforegoing: as *Vtilis*, *utilissimus*.

Also if a vowel come nexte before *us*, it is compared by *magis* and *maxime*: as *Pius*, *magis pius*, *maxime Pius*. *Affiduus*, *magis assiduus*, *maxime assiduus*.

OF THE PRONOVNE.



PRONOVNE is a parte of speache muche like to a Noun: whiche is vsed in shewing or rehering.

Onlie four pronounes haue the vocatiue case.

There be fiftene Pronounes: *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic*, *is*, *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noſter*, *vester*, *noſtras*, *veſtras*. wherof four haue the vocatiue case: *Tu meus*, *noſter*, *ad noſtras*: And all other lacke the vocatiue case.

To these may be added their compounds: as *Ego me*, *tute*, *idem*: and also, *Qui*, *que*, *quod*.

These eight pronounes: *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic*, and *is*, be Primitiues, so called, for bicause they be not deriued of others. And they be also called Demonstratiues, bicause they shew a thing not spoken of before.

And these six: *Hic*, *ille*, *iste*, *is*, *idem*, and *qui*, be Relatiues, bicause

cause they reherse a thing that was spoken of before.

These seuen: *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras*, be Deriuatiues, for they be deriued of their primitiues, *Mei, Tui, Sui, Noſtri* and *Vestri*.

There belongeth to a Pronoun these, v. things: Numbre, Case and Gendre, as are in a Noun: Declination and Person, as here foloweth.

THE DECLINATIONS OF PRONOVNES.

There be foure declinations of Pronounes.

These thre, *Ego, tu, sui*, be of the first declination, and be thus declined.

The first Declination hath 3 Pronounes, the which onlie are substantiues, all other pronounes are adiectiues.

Sin.	{	Nominatiuo Ego.	Plu.	{	Nominatiuo nōs.
		Genitiuo mei.			Genitiuo nostrū vel nostrī.
		Datiuo mihi.			Datiuo nobis.
		Accusatiuo mē.			Accusatiuo nōs.
		Vocatiuo caret.			Vocatiuo caret.
		Ablatiuo à mē.			Ablatiuo à nobis.
Sin.	{	Nominatiuo Tū.	Plu.	{	Nominatiuo vōs.
		Genitiuo tui.			Genitiuo vestrū vel vestri.
		Datiuo tibi.			Datiuo vōbis.
		Accusatiuo tē.			Accusatiuo vōs.
		Vocatiuo ô tū.			Vocatiuo ô vōs.
		Ablatiuo à tē.			Ablatiuo à vōbis.
Sin.	{	Nominatiuo caret.	Plu.	{	Nominatiuo caret.
		Genitiuo sui.			Genitiuo sui.
		Datiuo sibi.			Datiuo sibi.
		Accusatiuo sē.			Accusatiuo sē.
		Vocatiuo caret.			Vocatiuo caret.
		Ablatiuo à sē.			Ablatiuo à sē.

These six: *Ille, Ipse, Iste, Hic, Is, and Qui*, be of the second declination, and be thus declined.

The second hath 6.

Sin.	{	Nomin. istē, istā, istud.	Plu.	{	Nominatiuo isti, ista, ista.
		Genitiuo istius.			Gen. istōrū, istārū, istōrū.
		Datiuo isti.			Datiuo istis.
		Acc. istū, istā, istud.			Accusatiuo istōs, istās, istā.
		Vocatiuo caret.			Vocatiuo caret.
		Ablat. istō, istā, istō.			Ablatiuo istis.

Ille, is declined like *Iste*, and also *Ipse*, sauing that the Neutre gendre in the nominatiue case, and in th'accusatiue case singular maketh *Ipsum*.

Nominatiuo, *hic, hac, hoc*; Genitiuo *huius*; Datiuo *huic*: as afore in the Noun.

Sin.	{	Nominatiuo is, ea, id.	Plu.	{	Nominatiuo ii, ez, ea:
		Genitiuo eius.			Genitiuo eorum, earum, eorum;
		Datiuo ei.			Datiuo iis vel eis,
		Accus. eum, eam id.			Accusatiuo eos, eas, ea,
		Vocatiuo caret.			Vocatiuo caret,
Sin.	{	Ablatiuo eo, ea, eo.	Plu.	{	Ablatiuo iis vel eis.
		Nom. qui, quæ, quod,			Nominatiuo qui, quæ, quæ.
		Genitiuo cuius.			Gen. quorum, quarum, quorum,
		Datiuo cui,			Datiuo quibus, vel queis,
		Acc. quem, quæ, quod			Accusatiuo quos, quas, quæ,
Sin.	{	Vocatiuo caret (qui	Plu.	{	Vocatiuo caret.
		Ab. quo, quæ, quod, vel			Ablatiuo, quibus vel queis.

Likewise *Quis*, and *Quid*, be declined, whether they be interrogatiues or indefinites. Also *Quisquis*, is thus declined.

Nominatiuo.	{	Quisquis.	Accusatiuo	Quicquid.	Ablatiuo	{	Quoquo.
	{	Quicquid.				{	Quaquæ.
							Quoquo.

The third
hath 5.

Where note, that *Quid*, is alwaies a substantiue of the neutre gendre.

These five, *Meus*, *tuus*, *sus*, *noster*, and *vester*, be of the third declination, and be declined as nounes adiectiues of thre terminations, in this wise.

Sin.	{	Nom. meus, meâ, meum	Plu.	{	Nominatiuo mei, meæ, meâ,
		Gen. mei, meæ, mei,			Gen. meorum, mearum, meorum
		Datiuo meo, meæ, meo,			Datiuo meis,
		Acc. meum, meam, meum,			Accus. meos, meas, meâ,
		Vocat. mi, meâ, meum			Vocatiuo mei, meæ, meâ,
Sin.	{	Ablatiu. meo, meâ, meo	Plu.	{	Ablatiuo meis.

So is *Noster* declined, and *tuus*, *sus*, *vester*, sauing that these thre laste, do lacke the vocatiue case.

The fourth
hath 30.

Nostras, *vestras*, and this nounce *Cuius*, be of the fourth declination: and be thus declined.

Sin.	{	Nominatiuo hic & hæc nostras & hoc nostrate,	Plu.	{	Nom. hi hæc nostratēs, & hæc nostratiâ,
		Genitiuo huius nostratis,			Gen. horum harum & horum nostratium,
		Datiuo huic nostrati			Datiuo his nostratibus,
		Accu. hunc, hanc nostratē & hoc nostratē,			Accus. hos has nostratēs & hæc nostratiâ,
		Vo. o nostras & o nostratē,			Vo. o nostratēs, & o nostratiâ,
Sin.	{	Abla. ab hoc hac & hoc nostratē vel nostrati.	Plu.	{	Abl. ab his nostratibus.

HERE is to be noted, that *Nostras*, *vestras*, & this nounce *Cuius*, be called Gentiles, bicause they proprely betoken pertaining to countries or nations, to sectes or factions.

A PRONOUNE hath thre persons.

The first Person speaketh of him selfe: as *Ego*, I: *Nos*, we.

Persons 3.

The second Person is spoken to: as *Tu*, thou: *Vos*, Ye. And of this Person is also euery vocatiue case.

The third Person is spoken of: as *Ille*, he: *Illi*, they: and therefore all Nounes, Pronounes, and Participles be of the third Person.

OF A VERBE.



VERBE is a part of speache declined with mode and tense, & betokeneth doing: as *Amo*, I loue. or suffering: as *Amor*, I am loued. or being: as *Sum*, I am.

what a ver
be is.

Of Verbes, such as haue persons, be called Personales: as *Ego amo*, *Tu amas*. And suche as haue no Persons, be called Impersonales: as *Tedet*, It irketh: *Oportet*, It behoueth.

Of verbes Personales there be fve kides. Actiue, Passiue, Neutre, Deponent, and Commun.

Kindes of
verbes per-
sonales 5.

A verbe Actiue endeth in *o*, & betokeneth to do: as *Amo*, I loue: and by putting to *r*, it may be a passiue: as *Amor*.

A Verbe Passiue endeth in *or*, & betokeneth to suffer: as *Amor*, I am loued & by putting away *r*, it may be an actiue: as *Amo*.

4 kindes of
neuters. a
substantiue,
as *Sum*: a
transitiue,
as *curro*: an
intransitiue,
as *dormio*:
and passiue
as *rapulo*.

A Verbe Neutre endeth in *o*, or *m*, and can not taker, to make him a passiue: as *Curro*, I rúne. *Sum*, I am. And it is englished somtyme actiuelly: as *Curro*, I runne: and sometime passiuelly: as *AEgroto*, I am sicke.

A Verbe Deponent endeth in *r*, like a Passiue, and yet in signification, is but ether Actiue: as *Loquor verbum*, I speake a word: or Neutre: as *Glorior*, I boast.

A Verbe Cōmun endeth in *r*, and in signification is both Actiue & Passiue: as *Osculor te*, I kisse the. *Osculor a te*, I am kissed of the.

M O D E S.

There be six modes: th' Indicatiue, th' Imperatiue, th' Optatiue the Potentiall, the Subiunctiue, and th' Infinitiue.

Modes 6.

Th' Indicatiue mode sheweth a reason true or false. as *Ego amo*, I loue: or els asketh a question: *Amas tu?* Doest thou loue?

b.i.

Th' Imperatiue biddeth or commaundeth: as *Amā*, loue thou.

Th' Optatiue wisheth or desireth, with these signes, wold God, I pray God, or God graunt: as *Vtinam amem*, I pray God I loue. & hath euermore an Aduerbe of wishinge ioined with him.

The Potentiall mode is knowen by these signes, may, canne, might, wold, shuld or oght: as *Amem*, I canne or may loue, without an Aduerbe ioined with him.

The Subiunctiue mode hath euermore some Coniunction ioined with him: as *Cum amarem*, whē I loued. And it is called the Subiunctiue mode, bicause it dependeth of an other verb in the same sentence, ether going afore, or cōming after: as *Cum amarem, eram miser*, when I loued, I was a wretch.

Th' Infinitiuē signifieth to do, to suffer or to be: and hath neither numbre nor person nor nominatiue case before him, but for the most part an accusatiue, ād is knowen cōmunly by this signe *To*: as *Amare*, to loue. Also whē two verbes come together without any nominatiue case betwene them, then the latter shalbe th' Infinitiuē mode: as *Cupio discere*, I desire to learne.

Gerundes 3.

There be morouer belonging to th' Infinitiuē mode of verbes, certain voices called Gerundes, ending in *di*, *do* and *dum*, which haue both th' actiue & passiue signification: as *Amandi*, of louinge, or of being loued. *Amando*, in louing, or being loued. *Amandum*, to loue, or to be loued.

Supins 2.

There be also pertainig vnto verbes two Supins: th' one endig in *um* which is called the first Supine, bicause it hath the signification of the verb actiue: as *Eo amatum*, I go to loue. And th' other in *u*, which is called the latter Supine, bicause it hath for the moste part the signification passiue: as *Difficilis amatu*, Hard to be loued.

TENSES.

Tenses 5.

There be five Tenses or Times: the Present tense, the Preterim perfect tense, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, & the Future tense.

The Present tense speaketh of the time that nowe is: as *Amo*, I loue.

The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past: as *Amabam* I loued, or did loue.

The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this signe Haue: as *Amaui*, I haue loued.

The Preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the time more then perfectly

perfectly past, with this signe Had: as *Amaueram*, I had loued.

The Future tense speaketh of the time to come, with this signe, Shall or will: as *Amabo*, I shall or Will loue.

PERSONS.

There be also in Verbes thre Persōs in both nūbres: as Sing. *E* *Persons 3*
go amo, I loue: *Tu amas*, Thou louest: *Ille amat*, He loueth. Plural.
Nos amamus, we loue: *Vos amatis*, Ye loue: *Ilī amant*, they loue.

CONIUGATIONS.

Verbes haue foure Coniugations, which be knowen after this. *Coniugat. 4*
 manner.

The first Coniugation hath a long before Re and Ris: as *Amāre*, *Amāris*.

The second Coniugation hath e long before Re and Ris: as *Docere*, *Docēris*.

The third Coniugation hath e short before Re and Ris: as *Légere*, *Légēris*.

The fourth Cōiugation hath i long before Re and Ris: as *Audire*, *Audīris*.

Verbes in o, of the foure Cōiugations, be declined after the
 se examples.

A *Mo, amās, amāui, amāre: amāndī, amāndo, amāndum: amātum, amātu:*
amans, amaturū s, to Loue.

Dóceo, docēs, docuī, docēre: docēndī, docēndo, docēndum: doctūm, do
ctū: docens, docturū s: to Teache.

Lego, legīs, legī, légere: legēndī, legēndo, legēndum: lectūm, lectū: le
gens, lecturū s. to Reade.

Audio, audīs, audīuī, audīre: audiēndī, audiēndo, audiēndum: auditū,
auditū: audiens, auditurū s, to Heare

I loue. thou louest, he loueth. we loue. ye loue. they loue.

INDICA- **A** *Mo, amās, amāt,* } *amāmus, amātis, amant,*
 TIVE mo- *Dóceo, docēs, cet* } *docēmus, docētis, docent,*
 de pres. tēs *Lego, legīs, legīt,* } Plu. *légimus, légitis, legunt,*
 sing. *Audio, audīs, audit.* } *audīmus, audītis, audiunt,*

Preterim- **A** *Amābām,* } *I loued or did loue.*
 perfect tēs *Docēbām,* } *I taught or did teache.*
 singular. *Legēbām,* } *Pluraliter: bāmūs, bātis, bant.*
Audiēbām. } *I read or did reade.*
I heard or did heare.

*Take for the
 declaration
 of the semar
 kes signify
 ing the
 length and
 shortnes of
 Syllables,
 with the
 true sound
 ing of
 the same, af
 ter the for
 ming of A
 mor.*

Preterper fect tense singular.	{ Amāuī, Docuī, Legī, Audiuī, }	{ istī, it. }	I have loved.			
			I have taught.			
			Pluraliter: imūs, istīs, erunt, vel orō.			
			I have read.			
			I have heard.			
Preterplu pfect tens singular.	{ Amāuērā Docuērā, Legērām, Audiuērā }	{ rās, rāt. }	I had loved.			
			I had taught.			
			Pluraliter: rāmūs, rātīs, rant.			
			I had read.			
			I had heard.			
Future tē se sing.	{ Amābo, Docēbō, Legām, Audiām, }	{ bīs, bīt. ēs, ēt. }	I shall or will love			
			Pluraliter: bīmūs, bītīs, bunt.			
			teache.			
			Pluraliter: emūs, etīs, ent, read.			
		hear.				
		Lone thou	Lone he, or let him lone,	Lone we, or let vs lone,	Lone ye,	Lone they or let them lone,
Imperati ue mode pres. tense singular.	{ Amā, Amāto, Docē, Docēto, Legē, Legito, Audi, Audi to, }	{ amēt, amāto, docēāt, docētō, legāt, legito, audiāt, audito, }	Plur. amēmūs	amātē, ament, amatōtē, amānto.		
			Plur. doceāmūs	docētē, doceant, docetōtē, docento.		
			Plur. legāmūs	legītē, legant, legitōtē, legunto.		
			Plur. audiāmūs	auditē, audiant, auditōtē, audiunto.		
			God graunt I love, Pluraliter, amēmūs, amētīs, ament.			
			God graunt I teache Pluraliter, amūs, atīs, ant. read.			
		hear.				
Optative mode pres. tens sing. vtinam.	{ Amēm, Docéām, Legām, Audiām, }	{ amēs, amēt ās, āt. }	I would God, I loved.			
			taught.			
			Plura. vtinam rēmūs, rētīs, rent.			
			read.			
Preterim pfect tens sing. vtin.	{ Amārēm, Docērēm, Legērēm, Audiērēm, }	{ rēs rēt }	hearde			
			I pray God I have loved.			
			taught.			
			Plurali. vtinam, rīmūs, rītīs, rint.			
Preterpfect tense sing. vtinam.	{ Amāuērī, Docuērī, Legērīm, Audiuērī }	{ rīs rīt }	read.			
			hearde			
			I would God I had loved.			
			taught.			
Preterplup fect tēs sing. vtinam.	{ Amāuissē, Docuissē, Legissēm, Audiuissē }	{ fēs, fēt }	Pluraliter, vtinam, semūs, fētīs, sent.			
			read.			
			heard.			

Ged graunt I loue herafter
teache.

Future tens
sing. vtinā. { Amāuēro
Docuēro } rīs, rīt. Plural. vtinam, rīmūs, rītīs, rint.
Lēgēro, }
Audiuēro }
reade.
heare.

I may or can loue.

Potential
mode, pre-
sent tense
singular. { Amē, amēs, amēt. } Plural. amēmūs, amētīs, amēt.
Dōcēām, }
Legām, } ās, āt. Plural. amūs, ātīs, ant. *read*
Audiām, }
teach.
heare.

I might or could loue.

Preterimp-
fect tens sin-
gular. { Amārēm, } rēs, rēt. Pluraliter, rēmūs, rētīs, rent
Docērēm, }
Lēgērēm, }
Audiērēm, }
teache.
read.
heare.

I might shulde or ought to haue loued
taught.

Preterper-
fect tens sin-
gular. { Amāuērīm, } rīs, rīt. Pluraliter, rīmūs, rītīs, rint
Docuērīm, }
Lēgērīm, }
Audiuērīm }
reade
heard

I might shulde or ought to had loued
taught.

Preterplup-
fect tens sin-
gular. { Amauissēm } sēs, sēt. Pluraliter, sēmūs, sētīs, sent.
Docuissēm, }
Legissēm, }
Audiuissēm }
reade
heard.

I maye or can loue herafter.

Future tense
sing. { Amāuēro, } rīs, rīt, Pluraliter, rīmūs, rītīs, rint.
Docuēro, }
Lēgēro, }
Audiuēro }
teache herafter.
reade herafter.
heare herafter.

Vvhan I loue.

Subiunctiue
mode pref.
tens singu-
cum { Amēm, amēs, amēt. } Plural. amēmūs, amētīs, amēs.
Dōcēām, }
Legām, } ās, āt. Pluraliter, amūs, ātīs, ant. *reade*
Audiām, }
teache
heare.

Vvhan I loued, or did loue.

Preterimp-
fect tēs sin-
gul. cum { Amārēm, } rēs, rēt. Pluraliter, rēmūs, rētīs, rent
Docērēm, }
Lēgērēm, }
Audiērēm, }
teache.
reade
heare

Vvhan I haue loued.

Preterper-
fecte tense
sing. cum { Amāuērīm, } rīs, rīt. Pluraliter, rīmūs, rītīs, rint.
Docuērīm, }
Lēgērīm, }
Audiuērīm }
taught
reade.
heard.

Preterplup
fect tens
sing. cum { Amauissēm,
Docuissēm,
Legissēm,
Audiuissēm } ses, set. Pluraliter: sēmūs, sētis, sent.
taught.
reade.
hearde.

Future tens
sing. cum { Amáuēro,
Docuēro,
Légēro,
Audiuēro, } ris, rīt.
Vwhen I shall or will lone.
Vwhen I shall or will teache
Pluraliter: rīmūs, rītis, rint.
Vwhen I shall or will reade.
Vwhen I shall or will heare

INFIN. mo
de pres. and
Preterimp-
fect tens. { Amārē,
Docērē,
Légērē,
Audirē, } To { Lone,
Teache,
Reade,
Heare,

Preterper-
fect ad Pre-
terpluper-
fect tens. { Amauisse,
Docuisse,
Leguisse,
Audiuisse, } To haue or had { Loned,
Taught.
Reade.
Hearde

Future
tens. { Amatūrūm,
Doctūrūm,
Lectūrūm,
Auditūrūm } esse. To { Lone,
Teache.
Reade.
Heare. } herafter.

The Gerun-
des. { Amándī, of Louing. } do, in Louing. { dum, to Lone.
Docéndī, of Teaching. } do, in Teaching. { dum, to Teache,
Legéndī, of Reading. } do, in Reading. { dum, to Reade.
Audiéndī, of Hearing. } do, in Hearing. { dum, to Heare,

The Supi-
nes. { Amatūm,
Doctūm,
Lectūm,
Auditum, } To { lone.
teache.
reade.
beare. } { Amatū,
Doctū,
Lectū,
Auditū } To be { loned,
taught.
reade.
bearde.

A Partici-
ple of the
present
tens. { Amans, Louing. } The Parti-
{ Docēs, Teaching } ciple of
{ Legēs, Reading. } the futur
{ Audiēs, Hearing } tens. { Amatūrūs, To lone or about to lone
Doctūrūs, To teach or about to teach
Lectūrūs, To read or about to read
Auditūrūs, To hear or about to hear

HERE, BEFORE WE DECLINE A-
 nie Verbes in o R, for supplying of many tenses, lacking
 in all suche verbes, wee must learne to decline this ver-
 be *Sum*, in this wise.

SV Mes fui esse futurus: *To be.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present tens sing. *S*vm, I *am*, *ēs*, *est*, Plural. *sumus*, *estis*, *sunt*.
 Preterimperfect tens sing. *E*rām, I *was*, *ērās*, *erāt*. Pluraliter, *erāmus*, *erātis*, *erant*.
 Preterperfect tens sing. *F*ui, I *have been*, *fuiſti*, *fuit*. Plu. *fuiſmus*, *fuiſtis*, *fuērūt* vel *ērē*.
 Preterpluperfect tens singular. *F*uērām, I *had been*, *fuērās*, *fuērāt*. Pluralit. *fuerāmus*, *fue-
rātis*, *fuerant*.
 Future tens singular. *E*ro, I *shall or will be*. *eris*, *erit*. Plu. *erimus*, *eritis*, *erunt*.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Pres. tens sin- *S*is, } *be thou.* } *ſit*, } Plu. *ſimūs* } *ſitis*, } *ſint*,
 gular. } *ēs*, } } *esto* } } *estis*, } *ſunto*.
 } *esto* } } *estote* }

OPTATIVE MODE.

Pres. tēs sing. *S*im, I *pray God I be*. *ſis*, *ſit*. Plur. *ſimūs*, *ſitis*, *ſint*.
 utinam.
 Preterimperfect tens sing. *E*ſſēm, *I wold God I were*. *eſſēs*, *eſſet*. Pluraliter, *eſſēmūs*, *eſ-
ſētis*, *eſſent*.
 utinam.
 Preterperfect tens singul. *F*uērīm, I *pray God I have been*. *fuērīs*, *fuērīt*. Plu. *fuērīmūs*,
 utinam, *fuērītis*, *fuērint*.
 Preterpluperfect tens sing. *F*uiſſēm, *I wold God I had been*. *fuiſſēs*, *fuiſſet*. Plura. *fuiſſē-
mūs*, *fuiſſētis*, *fuiſſent*.
 utinam.
 Future tens singular, uti- *F*uēro, *God graunt I be hereafter*. *fuēris*, *fuērit*. Plur. *fuerimūs*,
 nam, *fueritis*, *fuerint*.

POTENTIALL MODE.

Present tens singular. *S*im, I *may or can be*. *ſis*, *ſit*. Pluraliter, *ſimūs*, *ſitis*, *ſint*.
 Preterimperfect tens. *E*ſſē, I *might or could be*. *eſſēs*, *eſſet*. Plu. *eſſēmūs*, *eſſētis*, *eſſet*.
 Preterperfect tens sing. *F*uērīm, I *might ſhuld, or ought to have been*. *fuērīs*, *fuērīt*. Plur.
fuērīmūs, *fuērītis*, *fuērint*.

Preterpluper
fect tens sin-
gular.

Fuissēm, *I might, shuld or ought to had been.* fuissēs, fuissēt. Plu-
raliter, fuissēmūs, fuissētis, fuissent.

Future tens
singular.

Fuērō, *I may or can be hereafter.* fuērīs, fuērīt. Plural. fuerimūs,
fuerītis, fuerint.

SYBIVNCTIVE MODE

Pres. tens sin- Sim, *when I am,* sis, sit. Plural. simūs, sitis, sint.
gular cum.

Preterimper- Essēm, *when I was,* essēs, essēt. Pluraliter, essēmūs, essētis,
fect tens sing. essent.
cum.

Preterper. Fuērīm, *when I have been.* fuērīs, fuērīt. Plur. fuerimūs, fue-
ring. cum. ritīs, fuerint.

Preterpluper Fuissēm, *when I had been.* fuissēs, fuissēt. Plu. fuissēmūs, fuif
fect tens sin. sētis, fuissent.

Future ten- Fuērō, *when I shall or will be,* fuērīs, fuērīt. Pluraliter. fue-
se sing. cum. rimūs, fuerītis, fuerint.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Pres. and
Preterimp-
fect tens.

Esse, *to be,* { Preterper-
fect & preter } Fuissē, { *to have or*
pluperfect. } { *had been.*

Future tense, Forē vel futurū esse, *to be hereafter.*

VERBES in OR, of the four Coniugations, be decli-
ned after these examples.

Amor, amāris vel amāre, amātus sum vel fui, amārī, amātūs, amāndus.
To be loved.

Doceor, docēris vel docēre, doctūs sum vel fui, docērī: doctūs, docendus.
To be taught.

Legor, legēris vel legere, lectūs sum vel fui, legī: lectūs, legendus.
To be read.

Audior, audīris vel audire, audītus sum vel fui, audirī: audītus, audiendus.
To be heard.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Pres. tens singular. Amor, amāris vel amāre, amātūr, } I am loved
Dóceor, docēris vel cēre, cētūr } I am taught.
Legōr, legēris vel legere, legītūr, } Plur. mūr, minī, tūr.
Audior, audīris vel audire, audītūr, } I am read.
I am heard.

Preterimp- { Amābār, } I was loved.
fect tens sin- { Docēbār, } taught.
gular. { Legēbār, } bāris vel bāre, bārūr. Plu. bāmūr, bāmīnī bārūr.
{ Audiēbār } read.
heard.

Preterplu. pfect tens singular.	{	Amâtus,	{	I had been loved.	{	tus erās vel fuērās, tus erāt
		Doctus,		taught		vel fuērāt. Plu. ti erāmus vel
		Letus,		erām vel fuērām		fuerāmus, tī erātis vel fuerāt
		Auditus		read.		tis, ti erant vel fuērant.
				heard.		

Be thou Lette him Lette vs be Lette them
loved. be loved. loved. loved. be loved.

God graunt I be loved.

Volde God I were loved

Præterplu- { Amât ūs } *Wold God I had been lov ed.*
 pfect tens { Doctūs, } eſſēm vel fuiſſēm, tūs eſſēs vel fuiſſēs, tūs eſſēt
 ſingular. { Lectūs, } vel fuiſſēt. Plu. tī eſſēmūs, vel fuiſſēmūs, tī eſſētis
 vtinam. { Audītūs, } vel fuiſſētis, tī eſſent vel fuiſſent.

Future
tens sing.
vtnam.

{ Amâtūs,
Doctūs,
Lectūs,
Audītūs }

God graunt I be loued hereafter.
ēro vel fuēro, tūs ēris, vel fuēris, tūs ē rīt vel fuē-
rīt. Plur. tī ērīmūs vel fuērīmūs, tī ērītīs vel fuērītīs,
tīs, tī erunt vel fuerint.

		<i>I may or can be loved.</i>	
POTENTIAL mode	Amēr, ēris vel ērē, ētūr. Pluraliter: amūr, emīnī, entūr.		
Present tense singular.	Docēār, Legār, Audiār,	<i>I may or can be taught.</i>	
		ārīs vel ārē, atūr. Plura. amūr, amīnī, antūr. <i>read.</i>	
		<i>heard.</i>	
		<i>I wolde, shuld, or ought to be loved.</i>	
Preterim pfect tens singular.	Amārēr, Docērēr, Lēgērēr, Audirēr,	<i>taught.</i>	
		rērīs vel rērē, rētūr. Plur. rēmūr, rēmīnī, rētūr. <i>reade.</i>	
		<i>heard.</i>	
		<i>I wolde, shuld, or ought to have been loved.</i>	
Preterperfect tense singular.	Amātūs, Doctūs, Lectūs, Auditūs	sīm uel fuērīm, t ^o sīs vel fuērīs, tūs sīt vel fuērīt, Plu. tī sīmūs vel fuērīmūs, tī sītīs vel fuerītīs, tī sint vel fuērīnt.	
		<i>I wolde, shuld, or ought to had been loved.</i>	
Preterplupfect tens singular.	Amātūs, Doctūs, Lectūs, Auditūs	essēm vel fuissēm, tūs essēs vel fuissēs, tūs essēt vel fuissēt. Plur. tī essēmūs vel fuissēmūs, tī essētīs vel fuissētīs, tī essent vel fuissent.	
		<i>I may or can be loved hereafter.</i>	
Future tense sing.	Amātus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus	erō vel fuēro, tūs erīs vel fuērīs, tūs erīt vel fuērīt Plu. tī erīmūs vel fuerīmūs, tī erītīs vel fuerītīs, tī erunt vel fuērīnt.	
		<i>When I am loved.</i>	
Subiunctive mode	Amēr, ēris vel ērē, ētūr. Plura. amēmūr, emīnī, entūr.		
Present tense singular. cum	Docēār, Legār, Audiār	<i>When I am taught.</i>	
		ārīs vel ārē, atūr. Plur. amūr, amīnī, antūr. <i>read.</i>	
		<i>heard.</i>	
		<i>When I was loved.</i>	
Preterim pfect tens singu. cum	Amārēr, Docērēr, Lēgērēr, Audirēr	<i>taught.</i>	
		rērīs vel rērē, rētūr. Plu. rēmūr, rēmīnī, rētūr. <i>reade.</i>	
		<i>heard.</i>	
		<i>When I have been loved.</i>	
Preterperfect tense sing. cum	Amātūs, Doctūs, Lectūs, Auditūs	sīm uel fuērīm, tūs sīs vel fuērīs, tūs sīt vel fuērīt. Plura. tī sīmūs vel fuērīmūs, tī sītīs vel fuerītīs, tī sint vel fuērīnt.	
		<i>When I had been loved.</i>	
Preterplupfect tens singu. cum	Amātūs, Doctūs, Lectūs, Auditūs	essēm vel fuissēm, tūs essēs vel fuissēs, tūs essēt vel fuissēt. Pluralit. tī essēmūs vel fuissēmūs, tī essētīs vel fuissētīs, tī essent vel fuissent.	
		<i>When I shall or will be loved.</i>	
Future tens singu. cum	Amātus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus	erō vel fuēro, tūs erīs vel fuērīs, tūs erīt vel fuērīt. Plur. tī erīmūs vel fuerīmūs, tī erītīs vel fuerītīs, tī erunt vel fuērīnt,	

INFINITIVE mode Pres. and Preterim perfect tenses	Amārī, To be loved.	Preterp Amātū	To haue or had bee loved. Taught esse vel fuisse. Read. Hearde.
	Docērī, To be taught.	fe. and Doctū	
	Legdī, To be reade.	Preter- Lectūm	
	Audīrī, To be heard.	plup. Audirū	
Future tense.	Amātūm irī vel amāndūm esse,	To be	Loued hereafter.
	Doctūm irī vel docēndūm esse,		Taught hereafter.
	Lectūm irī vel legēndūm esse,		Read hereafter.
	Audītūm irī vel audiēdūm esse,		Heard hereafter.
A Participle of the present tēs	Amātūs Loued	A Participle of the future in Dus,	Amāndūs, To be Loued.
	Doctūs Taught		Docēndūs, To be taught.
	Lectūs Reade		Legēndūs, To be reade.
	Audītūs Heard		Audiēndūs, To be hearde.

TO THE READER.

The cause why we do in this Introduction, note as well the sounde, as also the length and shortnes of Syllabes, is, that as Children maie in learning these Rudimentes, haue some taste of th' other principall partes of Grammar, so thei shulde not altogether be ignorant of the last (called of the Grekes PROSODIA, and teaching the right pronuntiatio of vvordes) but somvvhat perceiue howve thei maie aptlie pronounce that tonge, the vvhi- che thei labour t' atteine, ad (being by this small helpe entered) vvith more facilitie make a verse, after further knowvlege and habilitie therunto. Let this litle Table folovving therfore, by their Maisters be opened and taught vnto them, afore, or in the declining of Nounes ad Verbes, that thei maie in suche sorte vnderstande both the thing and th' end therof, as maie not on- lie for the time present quicken and refreshe their vvittes, but also ease their trauaile in time to come.

In Syllabes (concerning the last part of Grammar called in Latin <i>Accentus</i>) is to be marked: the,	Time	{ Longe. thus, - Shorte. thus, -	} as { Clēmēns. Pūēr.
	Sounde	{ Sharpe. thus, ' Flatt. thus, - Drawen forth. ^	
	Breathe	{ With, h. Without, h.	} as { Mēl, Bónus. Piē, Profectò. Mûsa, Clārus. Hērū, Hómo. Ars, Orátio.

As afore in the Nounes, so here also haue we drawn this Table, to helpe the memorie of yōge Children, that seing, and after their Maisters instruction marking here in one page the summe of the Verbes in sūdrie leaues formed before, thei maie with more, both facilitie ad profite, attein to whatsoeuer is necessarie in the same.

VERBS ACTIVES, AND NEUTRES,

of all Coniugations, are thus formed.

PERSONS.		1	2	3	PERSONS.		1	2	3	PERSONS.		1	2	3
Th'Indicat. pres.tens.	1	as	at	Th'Imperat.	1	2	to	et	to	Th'Optat.	1	em	es	et
	2	es	et	2	3	to	at	to	Potential.	2	3	4	ar	as
	3	is	it	4	1	to	at	to	Subiunct.	2	3	4	ar	as
	4	is	it											
The preter impf. tens.		bā	as	at								rem	res	ret
		i	istī	it								rim	ris	rit
The preter perf. tens.		rā	ras	rat								issem	isses	isset
The preter pluperf.														
The future tens.	1	3	bo	bis	bit							ro	ris	rit
	2	4	am	es	et									

VERBS PASSIVES, DEPONENTES AND

Communes of all Coniugations, are thus formed.

PERSONS.		1	2	3	PERSONS.		1	2	3	PERSONS.		1	2	3
Th'indicat. pres. tens.	1	ar	er	etur.	2	3	ar	er	etur.	Th'Opt.	1	er	eris	etur.
	2	er	etur.	etur.	Th'im-	2	ar	er	etur.	Potent.	2	3	4	ar
	3	er	etur.	etur.	perat.	3	ar	er	etur.	Subiunct.	2	3	4	ar
	4	er	etur.	etur.										
The preter imperf.		bar,	baris,	batur.								ref,	reris,	retur.
		tus sum	tus fuisti,	tus fuit.								tus fueri,	ris,	rit.
The preter perfect.		tus eram	tus fuerā	tus erat.								tus fuisset,	ses,	set.
		tus fuisset,	tus fuisset,	tus fuisset.								tus fuisset,	ses,	set.
The preter pluperf.		tus fuisset,	tus fuisset,	tus fuisset.								tus fuisset,	ses,	set.
		tus fuisset,	tus fuisset,	tus fuisset.								tus fuisset,	ses,	set.
The future tens.	1	3	bor	beris	bitur.							tus fuisset,	ses,	set.
	2	4	ar	eris	etur.							tus fuisset,	ses,	set.

Possūm, potes, potui, posse. potens. *to may or can.*

Volo, vis, volui, velle, volendi, volendo, volendum, sup in is caret, volens. *to will or to be willing.*

Nolo, nonuis, nolui, nolle, nolendi, nolendo, nolendum, sup in is caret, nolens. *to nill or to be unwilling.*

Malo, mauis, malui, malle, malendi, malendo, malendum, sup in is caret malens. *to haue lieffer.*

Edo, es vel edis, edi, edere vel esse, edendi, edendo, edendum, esum, esu vel estum, estu: edens, esurus. *to eate.*

Fio, sis, factus sum vel fui, fieri, factus, faciendus. *to be made or to be done.*

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum, latum, latu, ferens, laurus. *to beare or to suffer.*

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri, latus, ferendus: *to be borne or suffered*

I maie or canne.

Possūm, potes, potest.

I will.

Volo, vis, vult,

I will not.

Nolo, nonuis, nonuult.

I haue lieffer.

Malo, mauis, mauult.

I eate.

Edo, edis vel es, edit vel

I am made or done (est.

Fio, sis, fit.

I beare or suffer.

Fero, fers, fert.

I am borne or suffered.

Feror, ferris vel re, tur.

Potērām, *I could.*

Volēbām, *wolde.*

Nolēbām, *wolde not.*

Malēbām, *haue lieffer.*

Edēbām, *ās, at Pluraliter: amūs, at is, ant.*

Fiēbām, *did eate.*

Fierēbām, *was made.*

Ferēbām, *did beare or suffer.*

was borne or suffered.

Ferēbār, bār is vel barē, bātūr. Plura. bāmūr, bāmīnī, bāntūr.

I haue could, &c.

Potui, Malui,

Volui, Edi,

Nolui, Tuli,

isti, it. Plurali. imūs, istis, erunt vel erē

sum vel fui, tūs es vel fuisti, tūs est vel fuit. Plural.

Factus, *ti sumūs vel fuimūs, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt fuē-*

Latūs, *runt vel fuērē.*

Possūmūs, potētis, possunt.

Volūmūs, vultis, volunt.

Nolūmūs, nonuultis, nolunt.

Malūmūs, mauultis, malunt.

Edimūs, editis, vel estis, edūt

Fimūs, fitis, fiunt.

Ferimūs, fertis, ferunt.

Ferimūr, ferimīnī, ferūntur.

Indicati
ue mode
present
tens sing.

Pl.

Preterim
pfect tens
singular.

Preterper
fect tense
singular.

I had could.

Preterplu pfect tens singular.	Potueram,	Malueram,	} rās, rāt. Plura. rāmūs, rātīs, rant.
	Volueram,	Ederam,	
	Nolueram,	Tuleram,	
	Factus,	erām vel fuerām, tūs erās vel fuerās, tūs erāt vel fuerāt. Plural. tī erāmūs vel fuerāmūs, tī erātīs vel fuerātīs, tī erant vel fuerant.	
	Latus,		

I shall be able.

Future tense sing.	{	Potero,	{	Edam,	{	ēs, ēt. Pluraliter: ēmūs, ētis, ent.
		Nolam,		Fiam,		
		Malam,		Feram,		
		Ferā r,		ferēr is vel ferērē, ferētūr. Pl. ferēm ūr ferēmīnī, rēntur		

Will not thou.

Possim, Vo
lo, Malo, ha
ue none. Im
perative mo
de.

IMPERA- tive mode pres. tense singular.	Noli,	{	Pluraliter: Nolîte, nolitôtē.	{	Pl. Edâmûs	{	édîte, este, edant. estôre, editôtē, edûnto.
	Nolitô,						
	Es, esto,	{	Fîât, Fito			{	Fîte, Fiant, Fitôtē, Fiûnto,
	ede, édîto						
		{	Fîamûs			{	Fite, Fiant, Fitôtē, Fiûnto,
		{	Ferâmûr			{	Ferimînî, ferântur, Ferimînôr, feruntor.
		{	Fertor			{	Fertor
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OPTATI VE mode pres. tens sing. utinā.	Possim,	Nolim,	} is, it. Pluraliter: imus, itīs, int
	Velim,	Malim	
	Edam,		} as, at. Pluraliter: amūs, atīs, ant.
	Fiam,		
	Feram,		
	Ferar,	ferārīs vel ferārē, ferātūr. Plural. amūr, amīnī, antur.	

Preterim perfect tens singular. utinam.	Possim,	Ederem	} es, et. Pluraliter: emūs, etīs, ent.
	Vellem,	vel essem	
	Nollem,	Fierem,	
	Mallem,	Ferrem,	
	Ferrer,	rērīs vel rērē, rētūr. Plural. rēmūr, rēmīnī, rēntūr.	

Preterp fect tense singular. utinam,	Potuerim	Maluerim	} rīs, rit. Plurali. rimūs, ritīs, rint,
	Voluerim	Ederim,	
	Noluerim	Voluerim	
	Factus sim,	vel fuerim, tūs sis vel fueris, tūs sit vel fuerit.	
	Latus sim,	Pluraliter: tī simūs vel fuerimūs, tī sitīs vel fue ritīs, tī sint vel fuerint.	

Preterplu pfect tens singular. utinam.	Potuisse,	Maluisse,	} ses, set. Plu. semūs, setīs, sent.
	Voluisse,	Edissem,	
	Noluisse,	Tulissem,	
	Factus esse,	vel fuisset, tūs esses vel fuisses, tūs esset vel fuisset. Pluraliter tī essemūs vel fuissetmūs, tī es setīs vel fuissetīs, tī essent vel fuissent.	
	Latus esse,		

Future tens sing. utinam.	Potúero,	Malúero	} ris, rit. Plura. rimus, ritis, rint.
	Volúero,	Edero,	
	Nolúero,	Túlero,	
	Fact ^o ero,	vel fuero, tús eris vel fueris, tús erit vel fuerit.	
	Latús ero,	Plural. tíerimus vel fuerimus, tí eritis vel fueritis, tí erunt vel fuerint.	

The Potentiall and the Subiunctiue mode, be formed and coniugated or varied like th' Optatiue in voice, and do differ only in signification, and signe of the Mode, in all verbes.

Infinitiue mode present and Preterim pfect tens.	Posse,	Preterper fect and Preterplu pfect tens vel esse,	Potuisse,	Future Esurum esse, Laturum esse, Factum esse vel fuisse, Latum esse vel fuisse,
	Velle,		Voluisse,	
	Nolle,		Noluisse,	
	Malle,		Maluisse,	
	Ferre,		Edisse,	
	Edere,		Tulisse,	
	Fieri,	{ Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect.	{ Factum esse vel fuisse, Latum esse vel fuisse,	
	Ferri,			

Future
tense { Factum iri vel faciendum esse,
Latum iri vel ferendum esse.

Eo and Queo, make *ibam* and *quibam*, in the Preterimperfect tens of th' Indicatiue mode, and *ibo* and *quibo* in the Future tens. and in all other modes and tenses, are varied like verbes in o, of the fourth Coniugation, sauing that they make the Gerundes *Eundi, eundo, eundum: Queundi, queundo, queundum*.

Of the Preterperfect tense of th' indicatiue mode, be formed the preterpluperfect tens of the same mode. The preterperfect tense, the preterpluperfect tens, and the future tense, of th' optatiue mode, the potetiall mode, and the subiunctiue mode. The preterfect and preterpluperfect tense, of th' infinitiue mode: as of *Amari*, are formed *amaueram, amauerim, amauero*, by changing *i*, into *e*, shorte: *amauissem, amauisse*, keping *i*, still.

Impersonales be declined thrughout al Modes and Tenses in the voice of the third person singular only: as *Delectat, delectabat, delectauit, delectauerat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere: Studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit, studitum erat vel fuerat, studebitur, &c.* It is studied. And they haue communly before their english this signe, It: as, It deliteth me to reade, *Delectat me legere*. It becommeth not the to trifle, *Non decet te nugas agere*.

THE EIGHT PARTES

OF A PARTICIPLE.

A PARTICIPLE is a part of speache, deriued of a Verb, ad taketh part of a Noun: as Gédre, Case and Declination. and parte of a Verb: as Tense and Signification: & parte of bothe: as Numbre and Figure.

4 Kinds of
Participles

There be foure manner of Participles: one of the Present tens, an other of the Preter tens, & one of the Future tens in *Rus*, and an other of the Future tens in *Dus*.

Present

A Participle of the present tens, hath his english ending in *ing* as *Louing*. and his latin in *ans*. or *ens*: as *Amans*, *Docens*. And it is formed of the preterimperfect tēs, of th'Indicatiue mode, by chāging the laste syllabe into, *ns*: as *Amabam*, *amans*: *Audiebam*, *audiens*: *Auxiliabar*, *auxilians*: *Poteram*, *potens*.

Futur. 1.

A Participle of the futur in *rus*, betokeneth to doo, like th'Infinitiuue mode of th'Actiue voice. as *Amaturus*, to loue, or about to loue. And is formed of the latter supine, by putting to *Rus*: as *Doctus*, *Docturus*.

Preter.

A Participle of the preter tense, hath his english ending in *d*, *t*, or *n*. as *loued*, *taught*, *slaine*: and his latin in *tus*, *sus*, *xus*: as *amatus*, *visus*, *nexus*, and one in *uus*: as *mortuus*. And it is formed of the latter supine, by putting to *s*: as *Lectus*, *lectus*: excepte *mortuus*.

Futur. 2.

A Participle of the futur in *dus*, betokeneth to suffer, like th'Infinitiuue mode of the Passiue voice: as *Amandus*, to be loued. And it is formed of the genitiue case of the Participle of the present tēse, by chaunging *tis* into *dus*: as *Amantis*, *amandus*. *Legentis*, *legendus*. And it is also foude to haue the significatiō of the presēt tēs: as *legēdis veteribus proficis*, In reading olde Authors, thou doest profite.

Of an A-
ctiue com-
me 2.

OF a verb Actiue, ad a verbe Neutre, which hath the supines, come two Participles: one of the preter tēse, ad an other of the future in *Rus*: as of *Amo*, cometh *amās*, *amatur*: of *Curro*, *currēs*, *cursumus*.

of a Passi-
ue 2.

OF a verbe Passiue, whose actiue hath the supines, come two Participles, one of the preter tense, and an other of the future in *dus*: as of *Amor*, cometh *amatus*, *amandus*.

Of a Depo-
nent 3.

OF a verbe Deponēt come thre Participles: one of the present tense, one of the preter tense, and an other of the future in *Rus*: as of *Auxilior*, cometh *auxilians*, *auxiliatus*, *auxiliaturus*. And if the Verbe Deponēt gouerne an accusatiue case after him, it may forme al so a Participle in *dus*, as of *Loquor*, *loquendus*.

Of a Com-
mune. 4.

OF a verbe Commune, come four Participles: as of *Largior*, cometh *largiens*, *largiturus*, *largitus*, *largiendus*.

Parti-

Participles of the present tense be declined like Nounes adiectiues, of thre articles: as *Nominatiuo hic, hæc, hoc amans. Genitiuo huius amantis, Datiuo huic amanti, &c.*

Participles declined like Adiectiues.

Participles of other tenses, be declined like Nounes adiectiues of thre diuers endinges: as, *Amaturus, amatura, amaturum. Amatus, amata, amatum. Amandus, amanda, amandum.*

OF AN ADVERBE.

AN ADVERB is a part of speache ioined to Verbes, to declare their signification. *An aduerbe.*

Aduerbes some be of Time: as, *Hodie, Cras, Heri, Perendie, Olim, Aliquando, Nuper, Quando.*

Some be of	Place:	as	Vbi, ibi, hic, istic, illic, intus, foris.
	Nombre:		Semel, bis, ter, quater, iterum.
	Order:		Inde, deinde, denique, postremo.
	Asking or doubting:		Cum, quare, unde, quorsum, num, nunquid.
	Calling:		Heus, o, ehodum.
Some be of	Affirming:	as	Certe, nam, profecto, sane, scilicet, licet, esto.
	Denying:		Non, haud, minime, neutiquam, nequaquam.
	Swearing:		Potius, imo.
	Exhorting:		Potius, imo.
	Flattering:		Potius, imo.
	For bidding:		Potius, imo.
	Wishing:		Potius, imo.
	Gathering together:		Potius, imo.
	Parting:		Potius, imo.
	Choosing:		Potius, imo.
Some be of	A thing not finished:	as	Potius, imo.
	Shewing:		Potius, imo.
	Doubting:		Potius, imo.
	Chance:		Potius, imo.
	Liknes:		Potius, imo.
Some be of	Qualitie:	as	Potius, imo.
	Quantitie:		Potius, imo.
	Comparison:		Potius, imo.

Certain Aduerbes be compared: as, *Docte, doctius, doctissime. Fortiter, fortius, fortissime. Propere, propius, proximè.*

Also the voices of Prepositions, if they be set alone, not ha-

Where note, that *Versus*, is set after his casuall worde: as, *Londinum versus*, Towardes London. And like wise maie *Penes* be sette also.

These Prepositions following serue to th' Ablatiue case.

A, Ab, Abs,	from or fro.	pro,	for.
Cum,	with.	præ,	before, or in comparisn.
Coram,	before, or in presente.	Palam,	openly.
Clam,	prively.	Sine,	without.
De,	of or fro.	Abique	
E,		Tenus,	untill, or vp to.
Ex,			

Where note, that if the casuall worde ioined with *Tenus*, be the plurall numbred, it shalbe put in the genitiue case, and be set before *Tenus*: as, *Aurium tenus*, Vp to th' ears.

These Præpositions following, serue to both cases: In, with this signe to, to th' accusatiue case: In, without this signe to, to th' ablatiue case.

In urbem,	Into the citie.
In te spes est,	My hope is in the.
Sub noctem,	A little before night.
Sub iudice lis est,	The matter is before the iudge.
Super lapidem,	Vpon a stone.
Super viridi fronde,	Vpon green leaues.
Subter terram,	Vnder th' earth.
Subter aquis,	Vnder the water.

OF AN INTERIECTION.

An Interiectiō is a part of speache, which betokeneth a sudden passion of the minde, vnder an vnperfect voice.

Mirth.	Euax, vah.
Sorrowe.	Heu, hei.
Dread:	At at.
Merciles n	Papè.
Disdaining:	Hem, vah.
Shunning:	Agage.
Praising:	Euge.
Scorning:	Hui.
Exclamation:	Proh deūm atque hominum fidem.
Cursing:	Væ malum.
Laughing:	Hā hā hē.
Calling:	Ehò, oh, io.
Silence:	Au. And such other.

THE CONCORDS of Latin speache.

Concordes 3



The Principall verbe.

OF THE due ioining of wordes in Construction, it is to be vnderstanded that in Latin speache there be thre cōcordes. The firste betwene the nominatiue case and the verbe. The second betwene the substantiue and th' adiectiue. The third betwene th' antecedent and the relative.

THE FIRST CONCORD.

Vhen an english is giuen to be made in Latin, loke out the Principall verbe.

If there be mo verbes then one in a sentence, the first is the Principall verb, except it be th' Infinitiu mode, or haue before it a Relatiue: as, *That, Vvhom, Vvhich.* or a Coniunction: as, *Vt, that: Cum, when: Si, if: and such others.*

When ye haue founde the verbe, aske this question *Who* or *What*, and that word that answereth to the questiō, shal be the nominatiue case to the verb, except it be a verb Impersonall, which will haue no nominatiue case. And the nominatiue case shall in making and construing Latin, be set before the verb, except a questiō be asked, and then the nominatiue is set after the verb, or after the signe of the verb: as, *Amastu?* Louest thou? *Venit-ne Rex?* Doth the king comme? Likewise if the verbe be of th' Imperatiue mode: as, *Amatu,* Loue thou. *Amato ille,* Let him loue. And somtime when the signe *It* or *There*, commeth before th' english of the verb: as, *It is my boke, Est liber meus.* There came one to me, *Venit ad me quidam.*

And that casuall word whiche cōmeth next after the verb, and answereth to this questiō *Whom* or *What*, made by the verbe, shal cōmūly be th' accusatiue case, except the verbe do properly gouerne an other case after him, to be cōstrued with all: as, *If thou couer to please the Maister, vse diligence, and be not so slack, that thou shalt need spurres. Si cupis placere Magistro, vt ere diligentia, nec sis tantus cessator, vt calcāribus indigeas.*

The verbe.

A verbe Personal agreeth with his nominatiue case, in numbere and

and person: as, The Maister readeth, and ye regard not, *Preceptor legit, vos vero negligitis.*

Where note, that the first Person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

Many nominatiue cases singular, with a Coniunction copulatiue, coming betwene them, will haue a verbe plurall, which verbe plurall, shall agree with the nominatiue case of the moste worthy person: as, I and thou be in safegard, *Ego & tu sumus in tuto.* Thou and thy father are in icoperdy, *Tu & pater periclitamini.* Thy father and thy maister haue sent for the, *Pater & preceptor accersunt te.*

A Nounne of multitude singular, is sometime ioined with a verbe plural, as, pars abiire: Some departed.

When a verbe cometh betwene two nominatiue cases of diuers nombres, the verbe may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one person: as, *Amantium ira, amoris reintegratio est,* The falling out of louers, is a renewing of loue. *Quid enim nisi vota supersunt?* For what remaineth, sauing only prayers? *Pectora percussit, pectus quoque robora sunt,* She stroke her breast, and her breast turned into oke also.

Here note also, that sometime the Infinitiu mode of a verbe, or els a whole clause afore going, or els some membre of a sentence, may be the nominatiue case to the verbe: as, *Diluculo surgere, saluberrimum est,* To arise betime in the morning, is the moste holisome thing in the world. *Deum scire, vita beatissima,* To know God, is the happiest life of all.

THE SECOND CONCORD.

When ye haue an adiectiue, aske this questiō, *Who, or What,* The Adiectiue and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the substantiue to it.

The Adiectiue, whether it be a Nounne, Pronounne or Participle, agreeth with his substantiue in case, gendre and nombre: as, *Amicus certus, in re incerta cernitur,* A sure friend is tried in a doubtfull matter. *Homo armatus,* A man armed. *Ager colendus,* A field to be tilled. *Hic vir,* This man. *Mens herus est,* It is my Maister.

Here note, that the masculine gendre is more worthy than the foeminine, and the foeminine, more worthy than the neutre.

Many substantiues singular, with a Coniunction copulatiue coming betwene them, will haue an adiectiue plural, which adiectiue shall agree with the substantiue of the most worthy gendre: as *Rex & Regina beati,* The King and the Quene are blessed.

THE THIRD CONCORDE.

When ye haue a Relatiue, aske this question, *Who or What,* and

The Relatiue

the word that answereth to the question, shalbe th' Antecedent.

Th' Antecedēt most communly is a word that goeth before the Relatiue, and his reherfed again of the Relatiue.

The Relatiue agreeth with his Antecedēt, in gendre, nombre and person: as, *Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur*, That man is wise, that speaketh few thinges, or wordes.

Somtime a Relatiue hath for his Antecedent the whole reason that goeth before him, and then he shalbe put in the neutre gēdre and singular nombre: as, *In tempore veni, quod omnium rerum est primum*. I came in season, whiche is the chiefe thing of all. But if the Relatiue be referred to two clauses or mo, thā the Relatiue shal be put in the plurall nombre: as, *Tu multum dormis, & sepe potas: quæ ambo sunt corpori inimica*, Thou sleapest muche, and drinkest often, bothe which thinges, are noght for the body.

When this english (*That*) maie be turned into this englishe (*Which*) it is a Relatiue, otherwise it is a Coniunction, Which in Latin is called *Quod* or *Ut*, & in Latin making it may elegantly be put away, by turning the nominatiue case into th' accusatiue, ād the verb into th' infinitiue mode: as, *Gaudeo quod tu bene vales: Gaudeo te bene valere*, I am glad that thou art in good health, *Iubeo ut tu abeas: Iubeo te abire*, I bid that thou go hence.

Many Antecedētes singular, hauing a Coniunction copulatiue betwene thē, will haue a Relatiue plural, which Relatiue shall agre with th' Antecedent of the moste worthy gēdre: as, *Imperium & dignitas quæ petiisti*, The rule and dignitie which thou hast required. For in thīges not apt to haue life, the neutre gēdre is most worthy: yea ād in such case, thogh the Substantiues or Antecedēts be of the masculine or of the feminine gendre, and none of them of the neutre, yet may th' Adiectiue or Relatiue be put in the neutre gendre: as, *Arcus & calami sunt bona*. The bowe and arowes be good. *Arcus & calami quæ fregisti*, The bowe and arowes whiche thou hast broken.

THE CASE OF THE RELATIVE.

The construction of the Relatiue.

Vhan there commeth no nominatiue case betwene the Relatiue and the verbe, the Relatiue shalbe the nominatiue case to the verb: as, *Miser est qui numos admiratur*, Wretched is that person, whiche is in loue with money.

But whē there cōmeth a nominatiue case betwene the Relatiue ād the verbe, the Relatiue shalbe such case as the verbe will haue after him: as, *Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum*, Happie is he whom other mennes harmes do make to beware.

A,

As the Relatiue may be the nominatiue case to the verbe, so it may be substantiue to th' adiectiue that is ioined with him, or that commeth after him: as, *Diuitias amare noli, quod omnium est sordidissimum*, Loue not riches, which to do, is the moste beggarly thing in the worlde.

No unes Interrogatiues ad Infinites, folowe the rule of the Relatiue: as, *Quis, Vter, Qualis, Quātus, Quotus, &c.* which euermore come before the verbe, like as the Relatiue doth: as, *Hei mihi, qualis erat, talis erat, qualem nunquam vidi.*

Yet here is to be noted, that the Relatiue is not alwaies gouerned of the verbe that he commeth before, but sometime of th' infinitiue mode that commeth after the verbe: as, *Quibus voluisti me gratias agere, egi.* What persons thou willedst me to thanke, I haue thanked.

Somtime of the Participle: as, *Quibus rebus adductus fecisti?* With what thīges moued, diddest thou it? Somtime of the Gerūd: as, *Que nunc non est narrandi locus,* Which thinges at this present, is no time to tell.

Somtime of a Preposition set before him: as, *Quem in locum dedisti res sit, vides,* Vnto what state the matter is nowe broght, thou seest. Somtime of the substantiue that he doth accord with: as, *Senties qui vir sum,* Thou shalt perceiue what a felow I am. All be it in this manner of speaking, *Qui*, is an Indefinit, and not a Relatiue.

Somtime of a Noun partitiue or distributiue: as, *Quarū rerum vtrā minus velim, non facile possem existimare,* Of the which two thinges, whether I wold with lesse will haue, I can not easilie esteeme. Somtime it is put in the genitiue case, by reason of a substantiue comming next after him: as, *Ego illum non novi, cuius causa hoc incipis,* I knowe him not, for whose cause thou beginnest this matter. Somtime it is other wise gouerned of a Noun substantiue: as, *Omnia tibi dabuntur, quibus opus habes,* All thinges shalbe geuen the, whiche thou hast need of. Sōtime of an Aduerb: as, *Cui vtrum obuiā procedā, nondum statui,* Whom whether I wil go to meet with, I haue not yet determined. Sōtime it is put in th' ablatiue case, with this signe, *than*, and is gouerned of the Comparatiue degree comming after him: as, *Vtere virtute, qua nihil est melius,* Vse vertue, than the which, nothing is better. Somtime it is not gouerned at all, but is put in th' ablatiue case absolut: as *Quantus erat Iulius Cæsar? quo Imperatore, Romani primum Britannia ingressi sunt,* How worthy a mā was Iulius Cæsar? vnder whose cōducte the Romaines first entred in-

to Britaine,

Also whē it signifieth an instrument wherwith a thing is to be done, it is put in th'ablatiue case: as, *Ferrum habuit quo se occideret*, He had a knife, wherwith he wold haue slain him selfe.

When a Relatiue commeth betwene two substantiues of diuers gendres, it maie indifferently accord with ether of them: as, *Aviis quae passer appellatur*: or, *Aviis qui passer appellatur*, The birde which is called a Sparow. Yea thogh the substantiues be of diuers numbers also: as, Is that called *Lutetia*, which we do call Parise? *Est ne ea Lutetia, quam nos Parisios dicimus?* or els, *Est ne ea Lutetia, quos nos Parisios dicimus?*

CONSTRUCTION OF NOVNES

substantiues.

This genitiue is sometime changed into a dative: and sometime applied into an adiectiue.

as here, for *Ciceronis*, *Ciceronis* na.

When two substantiues come together, betokening diuers things, the latter shalbe the genitiue case: as, *Facundia Ciceronis*, Th'eloquence of Cicero. *Opus Vergilii*, The work of Vergile. *Amator studiorum*, A louer of studies. *Dogma Platonis*, Th'opinio of Plato.

But if they belong both to one thing, they shalbe put both in one case: as, *Pater meus vir, amat me puerum*, My father being a man, loueth me a childe.

When th'english of this word *Res*, is put with an adiectiue, ye may put away, *Res*, and put th'adiectiue in the neutre gendre like a substantiue: as, *Multa me impediunt*, Many thinges haue letted me. And being so put, it may be the substantiue to an adiectiue. as, *Pauca his similia*, A few thinges like vnto these. *Nonnulla huiusmodi*, Many thinges of like sort.

An adiectiue in the neutre gendre put alone without a substantiue, standeth for a substantiue, & may haue a genitiue case after him, as if it were a substantiue: as, *Multum lucri*, Much gaine. *Quantum negotii?* How much busines? *Id operis*, That worke.

Wordes of praise or dispraise.

Wordes importing indumēt of any qualitie or propertie, to the praise or dispraise of a thinge, comming after a Noun substantiue or a Verbe substantiue, may be put in th'ablatiue case or in the genitiue: as, A child of a good towardnes, *Puer bona idole*: or, *Puer bono indolis*. A child of a good witt, *Puer boni ingenii*. or, *Puer bono ingenio*.

Opus, and *Vsus*, when they be latin for need, require an ablatiue case: as, *Opus est mihi tuo iudicio*, I haue need of thy iudgement. *Viginti minis vsus est filio*, My sonne hath need of twentie poundes.

Constru-

CONSTRUCTION OF ADIECTIVES.

THE GENITIVE CASE.

Adiectiues that signifie desire, knowlege, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and such other like, require a genitiue case: as, *Cupidus auri*, Couetous of monie. *Peritus belli*, Expert of warfare. *Ignarus omnium*, Ignorant of all things. *Fidens animi*, Bold of heart. *Dubius mentis*, Doubtfull of mind. *Memor præteriti*, Mindefull of that is past. *Reus furti*, Accused of theft.

Nounes Partitiues and certain Interrogatiues with certaine Nounes of nūbre, require a genitiue case: as *Aliquis*, *Vter*, *Neuter*, *Nemo*, *Nullus*, *Solus*, *Vnus*, *Medius*, *Quisque*, *Quisquis*, *Quicūque*, *Quidā*, *Quis* for, *Aliquis*, or *Quis* an interrogatiue: *Vnus*, *Duo*, *Tres*, *Primus*, *Secūdus*, *Tertius*, &c. as, *Aliquis nostrum*, *Primus omnium*.

Sometimes that require an ablatiue also with a preposition, or a datiu.

When a question is asked, th' answer in Latin must be made by the same case of a Noun, Pronoun or Participle, & by the same tense of a Verbe, that the question is asked by: as *Cuius est fundus? Vicini*. *Quid agitur in ludo literario? Studetur*. Except the question be asked by: *Cuius, ia, ium*: as, *Cuia est sententia? Ciceronis*. Or by a worde that maie gouerne diuers cases, as, *Quanti emisti librum? Paruo*. Or except I must answer by one of these possessiues: *Meus*, *Tuus*, *Suus*; *Nonster*, *Vester*: as, *Cuius est domus? Non vestra, sed nostra*.

The comparative & the superlatiue require the same case that their positive hath.

Nounes of the comparatiue & the superlatiue degree, being put partitiuely, that is to say, hauing after them this englishe, of or among, require a genitiue case: as, *Aurium mollior est sinistra*, Of the ears, the left is the softer. *Cicero Oratorum eloquentissimus*, Cicero the most eloquent of Orators.

To the comparative ad superlatiue are ioined, multo, longè, tanto, quāto, eò quò, hoc.

Nounes of the comparatiue degree, hauing *than* or *by* after them, do cause the word folowing, to be th' ablatiue case: as, *Frigidior glaciè*, More colde then ice. *Doctior multo*, Better learned by a great deale. *Vno pede altior*, Higher by a foot.

THE DATIVE CASE.

Adiectiues that betoken profit or disprofit, likenes, vnliknes, A pleasure, submitting, approching, or belonging to any thing, require a datiu case: as, *Labor est utilis corpori*, Labour is profitable to the body. *Aequalis Hectori*, Equall to Hector. *Idoneus bello*, Fitt for warre. *Iucundus omnibus*, Pleasant to all persons. *Parenti supplex*, Suppliāt to his father. *Proximus sibi*, Nighest to him selfe. *Mihi proprium*, Propre to me.

Likewise Nounes adiectiues of the passiue signification in *bilis*, & Participials in *dus*: as *Flebilis*, *flendus omnibus*, To be lamented of all mē. *Formidabilis*, *formidādus*, *hosti*, To be feared of his ennemic.

TH' ACCUSATIVE CASE.

The measure of length, breadth or thicknes of any thing, is put *Sometime al* after Adiectiues in th' accusatiue case, and sometime in th' ablatiue *so in the ge-* case: as, *casine.* *Turris alta centum pedes*, A toure an hundreth foot high. *Arbor lata tres digitos*, A tree thre fingers broad. *Liber crassus tres pollices, vel tribus pollicibus*, A boke thre inches thick.

TH' ABLATIVE CASE.

Adiectiues signifying fulnes, emptines, plenty or wanting, require an ablatiue case, and sometime a genitiue: as, *Copius abundans. Crura thymo plena. Vacuus ira. iræ. ab ira. Nulla epistola inanis re aliqua. Ditiſſimus agri. Stultorum plena sunt omnia. Integer vitæ scelerisque purus. Quis nisi mentis inops, auditum spernat Iesum? Expers omnium. Corpus inane animæ.*

These adiectiues *Dignus, Indignus, Præditus, Captus, Contentus,* with such others, will haue an ablatiue case. as, *Dignus honore. Captus oculis. Virtute præditus, Paucis contentus.*

Where note, that *Dignus, Indignus,* and *Contentus,* may in steed of th' ablatiue case, haue an Infinitiuue mode of a verbe: as, *Dignus laudari.* Worthy to be praised. *Contentus in pace viuere.* Content to liue in peace.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE PRONOVNE.

These genitiue cases, of the Primitiues, *Mei, Tui, Sui, Noſtri,* and *Veſtri,* be vsed when suffering or the person is signified: as, *Pars tua: Amor mei,* But when possession is signified, *Meus, Tuus, Suus, Noſter,* and *Veſter* be vsed: as, *Ars mea. Imago tua.*

These genitiue cases: *Noſtrum, Veſtrum,* be vsed after Distributiues, Partitiues, Cōparatiues, and Superlatiues: as, *Nemo veſtrum, Aliquis noſtrum, Maior veſtrum, Maximus natu noſtrum.*

CONSTRUCTION OF THE

Verbe: and first with the Nominatiue Case.

What ver- *Sum, Forem, Fio, Exiſto,* and certain verbes Passiues: as, *Dicor, Vocor,* *bes require* *Salutor, Appellor, Habeor, Exiſtimor, Videor,* with other like, will haue such case after thē, as they haue before them: as, *Fama eſt malum,* *a Nomina-* *Fame is an euill thing. Malus cultura fit bonus,* An euill person, by due ordering or gouernāce, is made good. *Cræſus vocatur diues,* *tine case.* *Creſus* is called rich. *Horatius ſalutatur Poeta,* Horace is saluted by the name of a Poet. *Malo te diuitem eſſe quam haberi,* I had leiffer thou were riche in dede, than ſo accompted.

Also verbes that betokē bodily mouing, going, reſting or doiḡ, which be properly called verbes of geſture: as, *Eo, Incedo, Curra,*

Sedeo, Appareo. Bibo, Cubo, Studeo, Dormio, Somnio, and such other like as they haue before them a nominatiue case, of the doer or sufferer, so may they haue after them a nominatiue case of a Noun or Participle, declaring the manner of circumstance of the doing or suffering: as, *Incedo claudus*, I go lame. *Petrus dormit securus*, Peter slepeth void of care. *Tu cubas supinus*, Thou liest in bed with thy face vpward. *Somnias vigilans*, Thou dreamest waking. *Studetō stās*, Study thou standing. And likewise in th' accusatiue case: as, *Non decet quēquam meiere currentem aut mandentem*, It doth not become any man to pisse running or eating.

And generally, when the word that goeth before the Verbe, and the word that cometh after the Verbe, belong both to one thing, that is to say, haue respect ether to other, or depend ether of other, they shalbe put both in one case, whether the verbe be Transitiue or Intransitiue, of what kind so euer the Verbe be: as, *Loquor frequens*, I speake often. *Taceo multus*, I holde my peace much. *Scribo epistolas rarissimus*, I write letters very seldome. *Ne assuescas bibere vinum ieiunus*, Accustome not thy selfe to drinke wine next thy heart, or not hauing eaten somewhat afore.

THE GENITIVE CASE.

This Verbe *Sum*, when it betokeneth or importeth possession, owing, or other wise pertaining to a thing, as a tokē, propertie, dutie or guise, it causeth the Noun, Pronoun or Participle following, to be put in the genitiue case: as, *Hæc vestis est patris*, This garmēt is my fathers. *Insipientis est dicere, Non putaram*, It is the propertie of a foole to saie: I hadde not thoght. *Extremæ est dementiæ, discere dediscenda*. It is a point of the greatest folly in the world, to learne thinges that must afterwarde be learned otherwise. *Orantis est nihil nisi cœlestia cogitare*, It is the dutie of a man that is sayinge his prayers, to haue mind on nothing but heauenly thinges. Except that these Pronounes: *Meus, Tuus, Suus, Noster, Vester*, shall in such manner of speaking be vsed in the Nominatiue case: as, *Hic codex est meus*, This boke is mine. *Hæc domus est vestra*, This house is yours. *Non est metiri meū*, It is not my guise (or propertie) to lie. *Nostrum est iniuriam non inferre*, It is our partes, not to do wrong. *Tuum est omnia iuxta pati*, It is thy part, or dutie, to suffer all thinges in like.

Verbes con-
strued with
a genitiue
case.

Verbes that betoken to esteem or regard, require a genitiue case betokening the value: as, *Pari ducitur probitas*, Honesty is reckoned little worth. *Maximi penditur nobilitas*, Noblenes of birth, is ve-

ry much regarded.

Verbes of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quiting, or assoiling, will haue a genitiue case of the crime, of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, cōdemned, or warned of, or els an ablatiue most communly without a Preposition: as, *Hic furti se alligat, vel furto. Admonuit me errati, vel errato. De pecuniis repetundis damnatus est.*

Satago, Misereor, Miseresco, require a genitiue case: as, *Rerum suarū satagit. Miserere mei Deus.*

Reminiscor, Obluiscor, Recordor & Memini, wil haue a genitiue or an accusatiue case: as, *Reminiscor historia. Obluiscor carminis. Recordor pueritiam. Obluiscor lectionem. Memini tui, vel te*, I remembre the. *Memini de te*, I speake of the.

Egeo vel Indigeo tui, vel te, I haue need of the. *Potior urbis*, I cōquere the citie. *Potior voto*, I obtaine my desier.

THE DATIVE CASE.

Verbes cō-
strued with
a dative ca-
se.

A L manner of verbes put acquisitiuely, that is to say, with these tokens *to* or *for*, after them, will haue a dative case: as, *Non omnibus dormio*, I slepe not to all men. *Huic habeo non tibi*, I haue it for this man, and not for the.

To this rule do also belonge verbes betokening,

To { profit or disprofit: as, *Commodo, Incommodo, Noceo.*
compare: as, *Comparo, Compono, Confero.*
giue or restore: as, *Dono, Reddo, Refero.*
promise or to paye: as, *Promitto, Polliceor, Soluo.*
command or shew: as, *Impero, Indico, Monstro.*
trust: as, *Fido, Confido, Fidem habeo.*
obey or to be against: as, *Obedio, Adulor, Repugno.*
threatē or to be āgry with: as, *Minor, Indignor, Irascor.*

Also *Sum*, with his compounds: except *Possūm*. Also verbes cōpounded with *Satis, Bene*, and *Male*: as, *Satisfacio, Benefacio, Malefacio*. Finally, certain verbes cōpounded with these Prepositiōs: *Præ, Ad, Con, Sub, Ante, Post, Ob, In & Inter*, wil haue a dative case: as, *Preluceo, Adiaceo, Condoneo, Suboleo, Antesto, Posthabeo, Obijcio, Insulto, Interfero.*

This verbe *Sum, es, fui*, may oftentimes be set for *Habeo*, and the word that semeth in th'english to be the nominatiue case, shal be put in the dative case: and the word that semeth to be th'accusatiue case, shal be the nominatiue: as, *Est mihi mater*, I haue a mother. *Non est mihi argentum*, I haue no money. But if *Sum*, be th'Infinitiu mode, this nominatiue shal be turned into th'accusatiue case: as, *Scio tibi non esse argentum*. I knowe thou hast no money.

Also, when *Sum* hath after it a nominatiue case and a datiuē, the word that is the nominatiue case, may be put also in the datiuē, so that *Sum* may in such māner of speakinges, be cōstrued with a duple datiuē case: as, *Sum tibi presidio*, I am to the a safegarde. *Hec res est mihi voluptati*, This thinge is to me a pleasure. And not only *Sum*, but also many other verbes, may in such speaking haue a duple datiuē case, one of the person, and an other of the thing: as, *Do tibi vestem pignori. Verto hoc tibi vitio. Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis.*

TH' ACCUSATIVE CASE.

Verbes Transitiues, are all such as haue after them an accusatiue case of the sufferer, whether they be Actiues, Cōmunes or Depōnentes: as, *Vsus promptos facit. Fœminæ ludificantur viros. Largitur pecuniam.*

Verbes transitiues.

Also verbes Neutres, may haue an accusatiue case of their owne signification: as, *Endymionis somnum dormis. Gaudeo gaudium. Vito vitam.*

Understand this rule of neutres transitiues.

Verbes of askig, teaching, calling, and araying, will haue two accusatiue cases: one of the sufferer, & an other of the thing: as, *Rogo te pecuniam. Doceo te literas. Vrbs quam Londinum vocant. Quod te iadudum hortor. Exuo me gladium. Nihil te celabo. Hoc modo sine te exorem. Vnum illud te moneo. Facio te Deum. Te virum prestes.*

TH' ABLATIVE CASE.

All Verbes require an ablatiuē case of th' instrument, put with this signe *With*, before it, or of the cause, or of the māner of doinge: as, *Ferit eum gladio, Taceo metu. Summa eloquentia causam egit.*

What verbes require an ablatiuē case.

The word of price, is put after verbes in th' ablatiuē case: as, *Vedidi auro. Emptus sum argento.* Except these genitiues when they be put alone without substantiues: *Tanti, Quanti, Pluris, Minoris, Tantius, Tantius, Quantius, Quātilibet, Quanticunque*: as, *Quanti mercatus es hunc equum? Certe pluris quā velle.* Sauing that after verbes of price, we shall alwaies vse these Aduerbes: *Carius, Vilius, Melius & Peius*, in steed of their casualls.

Verbes of plēty or scarcnes, filling or emptying, loding or vn-loding, will haue an ablatiuē case: as *Affluus opibus. Cares virtute. Expleo te fabulis. Spoliauit me bonis omnibus. Oneras stomachum cibo. Leuabo te hoc onere.* Likewise, *Vtor, Fungor, Fruor, Potior, Lætor, Gaudeo, Dignor, Muto, Munero, Communico, Afficio, Prosequor, Impertio, Impertior, Vescor, Viuo.*

Verbes that betoken receiuing, distance, or taking away, will haue an ablatiuē case with *A, Ab, E, Ex, or De*: as, *Accepit literas a Petro. Audiui ex nuncio. Longe distat a nobis. Eripui te a malis.* And this ablati-

tiue after verbes of taking away, may be turned into the datiuē: as *Subtraxit mihi cingulum. Eripuit illi vitam.*

Verbes of comparing or exceding, may haue an ablatiue case of the word that signifieth the measure of exceding: as, *Præfero hūc multis gradibus,* I Preferre this mā by many degrees. *Paulo intervallo illum superat,* He is beyond th' other but a little space.

Howe th' a
blatiue case
absolute is
vsed and re
solued.

A Nounē or a Pronounē substantiue, ioined with a Participle, expressed or vnderstand, and hauing none other word wherof it may be gouerned, shalbe put in th' ablatiue case absolute: as, *The king comming, th' enemies fledde, Rege veniente, hostes fugerunt.* I being Captaine, thou shalt ouercomme, *Me duce vinces.* And it may be resolued by any of these wordes: *Dum, Cū, Quando, Si, Quanquā, Postquam:* as, *Rege veniente, id est, Dum veniret Rex. Me duce, id est, Si ego dux fuero.*

Nentres pas
sives haue
the same cō
struction.

The passi-
ue of verbes
which signi-
fie teaching
asking ar-
raying, &c.
will haue
an accusati-
ue case of
the thinge.

CONSTRUCTION OF PASSIVES.

A Verbe Passiue, will haue after him an ablatiue case with a Preposition, or sōtime a datiuē of the doer: as, *Vergilius legitur à me. Tibi fama petatur.* And the same ablatiue or datiuē, shalbe the nominatiue case to the verbe, if it be made by th' Actiue: as, *Ego lego Vergilium. Petas tu famam.*

GERUNDES.

Gerundes and Supines, wil haue such case as the verbe that thei come of: as, *Ocium scribendi literas. Ad consulendum tibi. Audium Poetas.*

DI.

The Gerūd
in Di.

Whan th' english of th' Infinitiuē mode commeth after any of these Nounes substantiues, *Studium, Causa, Tempus, Gratia, Ocium, Ocasio, Libido, Spes, Opportunitas, Voluntas, Modus, Ratio, Gestus, Satietas, Potestas, Licentia, Consuetudo, Cōsiliū, Vis, Norma, Amor, Cupido, Locus,* & others like, if the verbe shuld be of th' Actiue voice, it shall be made by the Gerund in Di.

The same Gerund in Di, is vsed also after certain Adiectiues: as, *Cupidus visendi. Certus eundi. Peritus iaculandi. Gnarus bellandi.*

DO.

The Gerūd
in Do.

When ye haue th' english of the Participle of the present tense, with this signe of or vvith, comming after a Nounē adiectiue, it shall in Latine making be put in the Gerund in Do: as, *I am wery of walking, Defessus sum ambulando.*

Also

Also th'english of the Participle of the present tens comming without a substantiue, with this signe *In* or *by* before him, shall in Latin making be put in the Gerund in *Do*: as, *Cæsar dādo, subleuando, ignoscendo, gloriam adeptus est. In apparando, totum hunc consumunt diem.*

And the Gerund in *Do*, is vsed ether without a Preposition, or with one of these Prepositions: *A, Ab, De, E, Ex, Cum, In*: as, *Deterrent a bibendo. Ab amādo. Cogitat de edendo. Ratio bene scribendi, cum loquendo coniuncta est.*

D V M.

Th'english of th'Infinitiu mode, comminge after a reason, and shewing a cause of the reason, may be put in the Gerund in *Dum*: as, *Dies mihi vt satis sit ad agendū, vereor.* I feare that a whole day will not be inough for me to do my busines.

The Gerund
in *Dum*.

The Gerund in *Dum*, is vsed after one of these Prepositions, *Ad, Ob, Propter, Inter, Ante*: as, *Ad capiendum hostes. Ob (vel Propter) redimendum captiuos. Inter cœnandum. Ante dammandum.*

And when ye haue found this english *must* or *oght* in a reason, where it semeth to be made by this Verbe *Oportet*, it may be put in the Gerund in *Dū*, with this Verbe *Est*, set impersonally. And the word that in th'english semeth to be the Nominatiue case, shall be put in the Datiue case: as, *I must go hence, Abeundum est mihi.*

The construction
of the
2. Supines.
It is sometime
put also
lutiue with
this verbe
Est: as, *A-
ctum est,
Cessatum
est.*

S V P I N E S.

The first Supine hath th' Actiue signification, & is put after Verbes and Participles, that betoken mouing to a place: as, *Eo cubitum. Spectatum admissi, risum teneatis amici?*

The latter Supine, hath the Passiue signification, and is put after Nounes adiectiues: as, *Dignus, Indignus, Turpis, Fædus, Procliuus, Facilis, Odiosus, Mirabilis, Optimus*, and such like.

And this Supine may also be turned into th'Infinitiu mode Passiue, as it may be indifferently said in Latin, *Facile factu*, or *Facile fieri*, Easy to be done. *Turpe dictu*, or *Turpe dici*, Vnhonest to be spoken.

T H E T I M E.

Nounes that betokē part of Time, be communly vsed in th'ablative case: as, *Nocte vigilas. Luce dormis.* But Nounes that betoken cōtinual terme of Time, without ceassing or intermissiō, be communly vsed in th'accusatiue case: as, *Sexaginta annos natu. Hyemem totam stertis.*

Nounes of
time.

Sometime in
th' ablatiue
also. 4.

Nounes that betoken space betwene place and place, be commonly put in th' accusatiue case: as, *Pedem hinc ne discesseris*, Go thou not a foot from this same place.

A PLACE.

Nounes of
place howe
thei be put
in constru-
tion.

Nounes appellatiues, or names of great places, be put with a Præposition, if they folowe a verbe that signifieth in a place, to a place, frō a place, or by a place: as, *Vino in Anglia. Veni per Galliam in Italiam. Proficiscor ex Vrbe.*

In a place, or at a place, if the place be a propre name, and of the first or second declination, and the singular numbere, it shalbe put in the genitiue case: as, *Vixit Londini. Studuit Oxonii.* And these Nounes, *Humi, Domi, Militia, Belli*, be likewise vsed: as, *Prociūbit humi bos. Militia enutritus est. Domi, bellique otiosi viuitis.* But if the place be of the third declination, or of the plurall numbere, it shalbe put in the datiuē or in th' ablatiue case: as, *Militauit Carthagini, or Carthagine. Athenis natus est.* Likewise we say: *Ruri (vel rure) educatus est.*

To a place, if the place be a propre name, it shall be put in th' accusatiue case without a Præposition: as, *Eo Romam.* Likewise *Confero me domum. Recipio me rus.*

Frō a place or by a place, if the place be a propre name, it shall be put in th' ablatiue case, without a Præposition: as, *Discessit Londino. Profectus est Londino (vel per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. Domus and Rus* be likewise vsed. as, *Abijt domo. Rure reuersus est.*

IMPERSONALES.

Impersona-
les, what
case and
constructio
thei haue.
All Imper-
sonales be
either of th'
Active, or
of the Pas-
sive voice.

A Verbe Impersonall, hath no nominatiue case before him, & this word, *It* or *There*, is communly his signe: as, *Decet, It* be commeth. *Oportet aliquem esse*, *There* must be some body. But if it haue nether of these wordes before him, then the word that semeth to be the nominatiue case, shalbe such case, as the verbe Impersonall wil haue after him: as, *I must, Me oportet. Thou maist, Tibi licet.*

Interest, Refert, and *Est* for *Interest*, require a genitiue case of all casuall wordes, except, *Mea, Tua, Sua, Nostra, Vestra & Cuius*, th' ablatiue cases of the Pronounes possessiues, *Interest omnium recte agere. Tua refert te ipsum nosse.*

Certain Impersonales require a datiuē case: as, *Libet, Licet, Patet, Liquet, Constat, Placet, Expedit, Prodest, Sufficit, Vacat, Accidit, Conuenit, Contingit*, and other like.

Some will haue an accusatiue case ôly: as, *Delectat, Decet, Iuuat, Oportet*, Some beside th' accusatiue, will haue also a genitiue: as, *Nostri vosmet pœnitent. Me ciuitatis tædet. Pudet me negligentia. Miseret me tui. Me illorum miserescit.*

Verbes Impersonales of the Passiue voice, being formed of Neutres, do gouerne such case, as the verbes Neutres, which they come of: as, *Parcatur sumptui*. Let cost be spared. because we say: *Parcamus pecunie*, Let vs spare money.

A verbe Impersonall of the Passiue voice, hath like case as other verbes Passiues haue: as, *Benefit multis a Principe*, yet many times the case is not expresse, but vnderstand: as, *Maxima vi certatur* (*subaudi*) *ab illis*.

When a deed is signified to be done of many, the verbe being a verbe Neutre, we may well chaunge the verbe Neutre into th' Impersonall intur: as, *In ignem posita est, fletur, &c.*

A PARTICIPLE.

Participles gouerne such case, as the verbes that thei come of: as, *Fruiturus amicis. Consulens tibi. Diligendus ab omnibus.*

The construction of Participles.

Here note, that Participles may iiii. waies be chaunged into Nounes.

The first is, when the voice of a Participle is construed with an other case, thê the verbe that it commeth of: as, *Appetēs vini*, Greedy of wine.

Participles chaunged into Nounes.

The second, when it is compounded with a Prepositiō, which the verbe that it commeth of, can not be compounded withall: as, *Indoctus, Innocens.*

The third, when it formeth all the degrees of Comparisons: as, *Amans, amantior, amantissimus. Doctus, doctior, doctissimus.*

The fourth, when it hath no respect, nor expresse difference of time: as, *Homo laudatus*, A man laudable. *Puer amandus, id est, amari dignus.*, A childe worthy to be loued. And all these are properly called Nounes participiales.

Participles, when they be chaunged into Nounes, require a genitiue case: as, *Fugitans litium. Indoctus pilæ. Cupientissimus tui, Lactis abundans.*

Some also require an ablatiue: as, natus, æditus, & such like.

These participiall voices, *Perosus, Exosus, Pertæsus.*, haue alwaies th' Actiue significatiō, and gouerne an accusatiue case: as, *Exosus sæuitiam*, Hating crueltie. *Vitam pertæsus*, Werie of life.

TH' ADVERBE.

Aduerbes of shewing require a nominatiue, and sometime an accu-

d.i.

*Aduerbes
deriued ha-
ue for the
most part
the same ca-
se that their
Primitiue
haue.*

*Aduerbes
of diuersitie
as, aliter,
secus, ante
post, often
require an
ablatiue. So
do also Ad-
uerbes of cō-
paring, ha-
uing (the)
after them.*

cusatiue case: as, *En virtus. Ecce temporis calamitas.*

Aduerbes of Quantitie, Time & Place, do require a genitiue case: as, *Multum lucri. Tunc temporis. Vbiq̃ gentium.*

Certain Aduerbes will haue a Datiue case, like as the Nounes that they come of: as, *Venit obuiam illi. Canit similiter huic.*

These Datiues be vsed aduerbially, *Tempori, Luci, Vesperis*: as, *Tempori surgendum. Vesperis cubandum. Luci laborandum.*

Certain Aduerbes will haue an accusatiue case of the Preposition that they come of: as, *Propius urbem. Proximè castra.*

Where note that Prepositions, when they be set without a case, or els do forme the degrees of Cōparison, be chaunged into Aduerbes.

THE CONIUNCTION.

Coniunctions copulatiues & disiunctiues, and these four, *Quā, nisi, præterquam, an*, couple like case: as, *Xenophō & Plato fuere æquales. Studui Romæ & Athenis.* And sometime they be put betwene diuers cases: as, *Est liber meus & fratris. Emi fundum centum numis, & pluris.*

Coniunctions copulatiues and disiunctiues, most communlie ioine like modes and senses together: as, *Petrus & Iohannes precabatur & docebant.* And sometime diuers senses: as, *Et habetur & refertur tibi à me gratia.*

THE PREPOSITION.

*Take what
case is hath
afore in th'
Introduc-
tion.*

Somtime this Preposition *In*, is not expressed but vnderstāded, and the casuall word neuertheless put in th'ablatiue case: as, *Habeo te loco parentis, id est, in loco.*

A Verbe compounded, sometime requireth the case of the Preposition that it is compounded withal: as, *Exeo domo. Prætereo te in salutatum. Adeo templum.*

TH' INTERIECTION.

*O also will
haue an ac-
cusatiue &
somtime a
vocatiue ca-
se.
Heu &
Proh will
haue also a
nominatiue*

Certain Interiections require a Nominatiue case: as, *O festus dies hominis.* Certain a Datiue: as, *Hei mihi.* Certain an Accusatiue: as, *Heu stirpem inuisam.* Certain a Vocatiue: as, *Proh sancte Iupiter.* And the same, *Proh*, will haue an Accusatiue: as, *Proh Deum atque hominum fidem.*

Th' End of th' English Rules.

GVILIELMI LILII AD

S V O S D I S C I P V L O S , M O N I T A

pædagogica, seu Carmen de moribus.

QVI mihi discipul⁹ puer es, cupis atque doceri,
Huc ades, hæc animo concipe dicta tuo.
Mane citus lectū fuge, mollem discute somnū:
Templa petas supplex, & venerare Deum:
Attamen in primis facies sit lota manūque:
Sint nitidæ vestes, comptæque cæsaries.
Desidiā fugiens, cum te Schola nostra vocarit,
Adsis: nulla pigra sit tibi causa moræ.
Me Præceptorem cum videris, ore saluta,
Et condiscipulos ordine quosque tuos.
Tu quoque fac sed eas, vbi te sedisse iubemus,
Inque loco, nisi sis iussus abire, mane.
At magis vt quisque est doctrinæ munere clarus,
Sic magis is elara sede locandus erit.
Scalpellum, calami, atramentum, charta, libelli,
Sint semper studiis arma parata tuis.
Si quid dictabo, scribes, at singula rectè:
Nec macula, aut scriptis menda sit vlla tuis.
Sed tua nec laceris dictata, aut carmina chartis
Mandes, quæ libris inseruisse decet.
Sæpe recognoscas tibi lecta, animoque reuoluas:
Si dubites, nunc hos consule, nunc alios.
Qui dubitat, qui sæpe rogat, mea dicta tenebit:
Is qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni.
Disce puer, quæso, noli dediscere quicquam,
Ne mens te insimulet, conscia desidia.
Sisque animo attentus: quid enim docuisse iuuabit,
Si mea non firmo pectore, verba premis?

Nil tam difficile est, quod non solertia vincat:
Inuigila, & parta est gloria militiæ.
Nam veluti flores tellus nec semina profert,
Ni sit continuo victa labore manus:
Sic puer ingenium si non exercitet, ipsum
Tempus, & amittet spem simul ingenii.
Est etiam semper lex in sermone tenenda,
Ne nos offendat improba garrulitas.
Incumbens studio, submissa voce loquêris:
Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus eris.
Et quæcunque mihi reddis, discantur ad vnguem,
Singula & abiecto verbula redde libro.
Nec verbum quisquam dicturo suggerat vllum:
Quod puero exitium non mediocre parit.
Si quicquam rogit, sic respondere studebis,
Vt laudem dictis, & mereare decus.
Non lingua celeri nimis, aut laudabere tarda:
Est virtus medium, quod tenuisse iuuat.
Et quoties loqueris, memor esto loquare Latine,
Et veluti scopulos, barbaras verba fuge.
Præterea Socios quoties te cunque rogabunt,
Instrue, & ignaros ad mea vota trahe.
Qui docet indoctos, licet indoctissimus esset,
Ipse breui reliquis, doctior esse queat.
Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere Grammaticastros,
Ingens Romani dedecus eloqui.
Quorum tam fatuus nemo, aut tam barbarus ore est,
Quem non Authorem barbaras turba probet.
Grammaticas rectè si vis cognoscere leges,
Discere si cupias cultius ore loqui:
Addiscas veterum, clarissima scripta Virorum,
Et quos Authores, turba Latina docet.

Nunc te Vergilius, nunc ipse Terentius optat,
Nunc simul amplecti te, Ciceronis opus.
Quos qui non didicit, nil præter somnia vidit,
Certat & in tenebris viuere Cimmeriis.
Sunt quos delectat (studio virtutis honestæ
Posthabito) nugis tempora conterere.
Sunt quibus est cordi, manibus, pedibusve Sodales,
Aut alio quouis sollicitare modo.
Est alius, qui, se dum clarum sanguine iactat,
Insulso reliquis improbat ore genus.
Te tam praua sequi nolim vestigia morum,
Ne tandem factis præmia digna feras.
Nil dabis aut vendes, nil permutabis emesve:
Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres.
Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
Mitte aliis: puerum nil nisi pura decent.
Clamor, rixa, ioci, mendacia, furta, cachinni,
Sint procul à vobis, Martis & arma procul.
Nil penitus dices, quod turpe, aut non sit honestum:
Est vitæ, ac pariter ianua lingua necis.
Ingens crede nefas, cuiquam maledicta referre:
Iurare, aut magni numina sacra Dei.
Denique seruabis res omnes, atque libellos,
Et tecum, quoties isque redisque, feres.
Effuge vel causas faciunt quæcunque nocentem,
In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

FINIS.

Pulcherrimæ ac tutissimæ
Hominis opes, sunt Literæ.

DESIDERII ERASMI RO-
TERODAMI AD CHRISTIANVM

Lubecensem, de Ratione studii,

Epistola Parenetica.

VM. TE incredibili quodam ardore literarum flagrare mi-
nime dubitarem, Christiane non vulgaris amice. Hortatore ni-
hil opus esse putavi, sed eius, quam ingressus esses, viæ, Duce
modo, ac tanquam Indice, id quod mei officij esse iudicavi, vi-
aclicet, ut tibi hominij non modo copulatisimo, verum etiam iucundissimo,
vestigia quibus ipse à puero essem ingressus, commostrarem. Quæ si tu pa-
ri cura accipies, atque ego dicturus sum, futurum confido, ut neque me mo-
nuisse, neque te paruisse pœnituerit. Prima igitur cura sit, ut Præceptorem
tibi deligas quam eruditissimum. Neque enim fieri potest, ut is recte quen-
quam erudiat, qui sit ipse ineruditus. Quæ simulatque nactus eris, fac modum
omnibus efficias, ut ille patris in te, tu filij vicissim in illum induas affectum.
Ad quod quidem, cum ipsa honesti ratio nos debet adhortari (quod non mi-
nus debeamus his, à quibus recte vivendi rationem, quam à quibus vivendi
initia sumpsimus) tum mutua ista benevolentia tantum ad discendum ha-
bet momenti, ut frustra sis literarum Præceptorem habiturus, nisi habueris
& amicum. Deinde, ut te illi & attentum & assiduum præbeas. Contentio-
ne enim immodica, nonnunquam obruuntur ingenia discientium. Assiduitas
verò & mediocritate sua perdurat, & quotidianis incrementis maiorem o-
pinione aceruum accumulatur. Satieta cum omnibus in rebus, tum in literis
nihil periculosus. Laxanda est igitur aliquoties illa literarum contentio. In-
termiscendi lusus, sed liberales, sed literis digni, & ab iis non nimis abhor-
rentes. imo medijs ipsis studijs perpetua quædam voluptas est intermiscen-
da, ut ludum potius discendi, quam laborem existimemus. Nihil enim per-
diu fieri potest, quod non agerem aliqua voluptate remoretur. Optima quæ-
que statim ac primum discere. Extremæ & dementiæ, discere dediscenda.
Quod in curando stomacho solent præcipere Medici, idem tibi in ingenio
servandū præta. Cave aut noxio aut immodico cibo ingenium obruas: vtro-
que enim iuxta offenditur. Ebrardum, Catholiconem, Brachilogum, cæte-
rosque id genus, quos percensere neque possum, neque operæ pretium est, ijs
relinquito, quos barbariem immenso labore discere iuvat. Initio non quam
multa, sed quam bona & quam bene percipias, refert. Sed iam ratione acci-
pe, qua possis non solum rectius, sed etiam facilius discere. Hoc enim in ho-
mine Artifice præstare solet artis ratio, ut tantundem operis cum rectius
expeditiusque, tum leuius etiam efficiat. Diem tanquam in operas partire,

id quod & à Plinio Secundo, & à Pio Pontifice Max. Viris omnium memoria præstatiſſimis, factitatum legimus. Principio (quod caput eſt) Præceptorem interpretantem non attentus modo, ſed & anidus auſcultato: non cōtentus impigrè, ſequi differentem, aliquoties præuolare contende. Omnia illius dicta memoriæ, præcipua etiam literis mandabis, ſideliffimis vocum cuſtodibus: quibus rursus ita confidas caue, vt diues ille ridiculus apud Senecam, qui ſic animum induxerat, vt ſe tenere crederet, quicquid ſeruatorum quiſquam meminiffet. Noli committere, vt codices habeas eruditos, ipſe ineruditus. Audita ne effluant: aut apud te, aut cum aliis retracta. Nec his cōtentus, aliquam temporis partem tacitæ cogitationi tribuere memento, quam vnā D. Aurelius, tum ingenio, tum memoriæ in primis conducere ſcripſit. Conſtictatio quoque, & tanquam paleſtra ingeniorum, neruos animi præcipuè tum oſtendit, tum excitat, tum adauget. Nec ſciſcitari, ſi quid dubitas, nec caſtigari, ſi quid errabis, ſit pudor. Nocturnas lubricationes, atque intempetiua ſtudia fugito, nam & ingenium extingunt, & valetudinem vehementer offendunt. Aurora Maſis amica eſt, apta ſtudijs. Præſus, aut lude, aut deambula, aut hilarius conſabulare. Quid quod inter iſta quoque ſtudijs locus eſſe poteſt? Cibi, non quantum libidini, ſed quantum valetudini ſatis ſit, ſumito. Sub cœnâ, pauliſper inambula: cœnatus, idem facito. Sub ſomnum, exquisiti quippiam, ac dignum memoria legito: de eo cogitatem ſopor opprimat: id, experrectus, à te ipſo reſcas. Pliniam illud ſemper animo inſideat tuo: omne perire tempus, quod ſtudio non impartias. Cogita inuenta nihil eſſe fugacius: quæ vbi auolarit ſemel, redit nunquam. Sed iā Hortator eſſe incipio, Indicem pollicitus. Tu, ſuauiſſimæ Chriſtiane, hanc formam, aut ſi quam poteris meliorem, ſequere, ac bene Vale.

Caluiſius Sa
binus. Legi
Senecam E-
piſt. 27. ad
Luciliū.

Pulcherrimæ ac tutiſſimæ
Hominis opes, ſunt Literæ.

M. D. L VII.